ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,026—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st March.
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 4th April 18th
May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above. CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,469	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 28th, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1894. Agents

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 5th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	April 3.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design......Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AGENTS FOR
BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
FOSTER, STONE AND BURKE'S BOTTLING,
ALSO FOR IND. COOPE & Co.'s
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE.
IMPORTERS [illegible]
THE GENUINE PILSENER BEER.
Bearing the Company's Own Mark.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN
WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS
WILL FIND
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
AT
LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS
SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.* Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (? ?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons; Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

PASSENGER SEASON,
1894.
FOR
TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR
TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR
ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be......Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently *on ice.*
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th April, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. S. D. SASSOON, Deceased.

The BALLOTING BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and in the Matter of the Royal Flour Mills Company, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation).

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 20th April, to send their Names and Addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the Undersigned Liquidator of the said Company, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts have been adjudicated upon.—Dated the 28th day of March, 1894.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Liquidator.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM

(ACUTE OR CHRONIC)

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	8
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DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5¼ „ „ 7¼ „	4	6	7 „ „ 10 „	8	0
6 „ „ 6 „	4	0	7 „ „ 12 „	9	8
6 „ „ 8 „	5	6	7 „ „ 14 „	11	0
6 „ „ 9 „	6	0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6	4
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4	8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8	8
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6	12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10	4
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7	8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12	0
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15	8
6¾ „ „ 6¾ „	4	14	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	7	4
6¾ „ „ 8 „	6	0	8¼ „ „ 10 „	8	14
6¾ „ „ 9 „	6	12	8¼ „ „ 20 „	17	12
6¾ „ „ 10 „	7	8	8¼ „ „ 24 „	21	4
6¾ „ „ 12 „	9	0	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	8	0
7 „ „ 7 „	5	8	9 „ „ 9 „	9	8
7 „ „ 8 „	6	5	10 „ „ 3¼ „	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 „ „ 6 „	2	8	7 „ „ 7 „	4	2
5 „ „ 7¼ „	3	2	7 „ „ 9 „	5	4
5¼ „ „ 5¼ „	2	9	7 „ „ 10 „	6	0
5¼ „ „ 7¼ „	3	8	7 „ „ 12 „	7	4
5¼ „ „ 11 „	5	3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4	8
6 „ „ 6 „	3	0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5	10
6 „ „ 7 „	3	8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6	9
6 „ „ 8 „	4	0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7	8
6 „ „ 9 „	4	8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9	6
6 „ „ 10 „	5	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11	4
6 „ „ 11 „	5	8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3 3	0 6
20 „ „ ...	4	8	20 „ „ ...	3 3	12 14
22 „ „ ...	5	4	22 „ „ ...	4	6
24 „ „ ...	5	8	24 „ „ ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6	4	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
32 by 32 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	8	0
32 by 45 „	10	0	34 by 45 „	10	8
32 by 54 „	12	0	34 by 72 „	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	0
32 by 45 „	8	0	34 by 34 „	6	8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	7	8
34 by 45 „	9	8	34 by 45 „	10	0
34 by 54 „	11	0	34 by 54 „	11	8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 „ stout	4	8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

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	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each..........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each..........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each..........	9	12

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THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereey given in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Company's Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 243, Bazar Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th of March, 1894, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation thatmay be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of Account and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

ઉદયશંકર રઘુનાથજી,
i. e., UDEYSHANKER RAGHUNATHJI,
કરશનદાસ કલ્યાણજી,
i. e., KARSANDAS KALIANJI,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WODEHOUSE, formerly of No. 58, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, in the County of London, but late of Kolhapore, in the Bombay Presidency of India, a Colonel in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, European, Deceased (who died in the Red Sea, on his way to Europe from India, on or about the 18th August, 1893, and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 27th February, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, the constituted Attorney of AMABLE LUCY WODEHOUSE, the Daughter and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the Deceased, for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 22nd day of April, 1894, as after that day the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, as such Administrator, will pay or remit the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands to the said Amabel Lucy Wodehouse, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to Administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 7th day of March, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

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Serge, white, lining	„	46,600
Flannel, grey, 54"	„	13,500
Canvas staying	„	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	„	49,600
„ grey 36" M. T.	„	7,700
FOR NATIVE TROOPS.		
Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
„ Dark-green „	„	15,100
„ Dark-blue „	„	980
„ Cavalry Grey „	„	620
„ Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats ..	„	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	„	52,900
„ dark-green „	„	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T."	„	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes..............	„	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1891, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur, the 12th March, 1894.

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

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"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

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BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS..............................	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
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TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kutch Mandvi Steam Navigation Company, Bazar Gate Street, 2 p.m.
Annual Meeting, J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Branch, National Indian Association, Government House, Malabar Point, 6 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Evening Entertainment in aid of the Funds of the Clare Road Convent, Framji Hall, 6 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Polo.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Kilburn entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Bahadur yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Samoa and Tresco entered, and the steamers Ramillies and Quantock left the dock yesterday.

B. B. R. A. Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. H. H. Dhruva will read the following papers :—(1) Paraskara Gribya Sutras. (2) A Nadode Inscription of King Alhanadeva of Vikram Samvat year 1218.

The Students' Brotherhood.—The fourth anniversary of this Brotherhood, which was fixed for March 18, was, owing to the sad death of Mr. Shunkar P. Pandit, posponed to Sunday next, 1st April, at 8 a.m., at the Prarthana Samaj. Mr. Justice Ranade will preside.

Bicycle Race.—A five-mile cycle race will be run at the Oval, on Saturday morning, March 31, at about 7 a.m., between Messrs. S. J. Smith, of the Oxford A. A. of London, and Homi D. Patel, both well-known cyclists. A fine competition is expected.

Disappearance of a Wife.—Edao Narayen, residing at Oomercarry, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Githee, aged twenty years, left home on the 26th instant, and has not since been heard of. She had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 58.

The Midland Press and Manufacturing Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was convened in the office of the company, No. 9 Church Gate Street, at four o'clock in the afternoon, but a sufficiently large number of members to form a quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned.

Murder at Ferguson Road.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged Heroo Luximon, a mill-hand, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with wilfully and maliciously committing murder, by causing the death of his wife, named Bhagoo, on the 3rd instant, at Ferguson Road. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Disorderly Behaviour.—Radhee and Ladoo, the two naikens of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, were yesterday again charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner outside the mills, on the afternoon of the 25th instant. Mr. Velinker defended the accused and called two witnesses to prove an *alibi*, but in their evidence they contradicted one another. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and fined them Rs. 8 each.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Boner and Dichter	Suppe.
Barcarole	Fischerlied	Lange.
Valse	Venetienne	Waldteufel.
Danse	Lilipatienne	Kottaun.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Polka	Laughing	Conradi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	Test (from Tannhauser)	Wagner.
Overture	Hungarian	KelerBela.
Cavatina and Finale	Anna Bolena (For Bf. Clarinet Solo)	Donizetti.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop	Wilebad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Grievous Assault.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed Sydoo Syid Chand, a Mahomedan of a notorious character, aged twenty-two years, residing at Duncan Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ahmed Goolzar, residing at Falkland Road, by means of a bamboo stick. It appears that a woman, named Miriam, who formerly lived with the accused, but subsequently left him and lived with the complainant was the cause of the assault. At 11 p. m., on the 26th instant, the accused, armed with a bamboo stick, proceeded towards the complainant's shop, at Falkland Road, and assaulted him with the stick from behind, causing a simple fracture of the right arm and a contused wound on the left forearm. The complainant immediately raised an alarm, but before any assistance could reach him, the accused absconded. He was chased by several neighbouring shop-keepers and was finally arrested by a policeman at the other end of the street. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his fractured arm was dressed. The accused in defence said that on the night in question he was at his master's house from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m. That day being one of the Ramzan days, he was engaged in observing the usual fast. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' hard labour.

The Bombay East Indian Association School Fund.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following local and out-station donations from 1st January to 15th March, 1894, received towards the support of the English Schools established in Salsette and Bassein and at Tanna under the auspices of the above Association :—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Rs. 100, his Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 30, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 25, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I.C.S., Rs. 15, Messrs. W. Richardson, J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., G. Cotton, G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Muncherji D. Dinshaw Adenwalla, H. J. Rustumji, Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley, Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., and Hormusji Edulji Cama Charity Fund, each Rs. 10 ; Mr. Alex J. Agabeg for January, February, and March, Rs. 6 ; Messrs. C. Marcks, C. Damji, Framji Muncherji Cama Charity, R. S. B., H. R. G., D. Fernandes, J.P., Merwanji Rustomji, M. Rustomji Sorabji Kharas of Aden, Norbert Schumaker, J. F. D. Petit, D. J. F. Petit, J. O'Callaghan, J. Hand, J.P., M. A. de Monte, Thakersey Moolji Sons, Sorabji N. Talati and Co., P. D. L., C. B. L., Captain E. H. Cox, Lieut.-Colonel Harris, Dr. B. A. de Oliveira, L. M. & S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., each Rs. 5 ; Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, and D. M. Dalal, each Rs. 3 ; Messrs. N. V. Mandlick, J. T. Rodgers, and Framroze R. Joshi, each Rs. 2 ; Mr. M. F. Fernandes Re. 1,—total, Rs. 399.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.

1st Ties.						
J. G. Greig Bye.						
Capt. S. C. Smith beat A. J. Brooks...	6	5			6	2
Major Von Donop beat P. F. Fischer.	6	3			6	2
Capt. R. M. Poore Bye.						
2nd Ties.						
Smith beat Greig	6	5	3	6	6	1
Poore beat Von Donop			6	1	6	3
Final.						
Poore beat Smith			6	5	6	3
Doubles.						
Smith and Poore beat Brooks and Greig			6	5	6	4

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail to-day for Aden, with the No. 3 Company Southern Division R. A. and 13th Bombay Infantry, consisting of 10 officers, 3 ladies, 4 warrant officers, 3 women, 5 children, 159 men rank-and-file, 2 women, 9 children, 16 native officers, 744 men rank-and-file, 111 women, 91 children, and 159 followers. The following are the names of the officers :—Major and Mr. W. J. Hicks, Captain C. J. Percival and 2nd-Lt. C. A. Fisher, of the 3rd Co. S. D. R. A., Lieut-Col. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, Captain H. Welman, Captain C. J. Nurse, Lieut and Mrs. A. H. Bolton and Sister, Lieut Geoghegan, Lieut R. R. Boyd, and Surg Lt.-Col. S. B. Haliday, of the 13th Bo. Infantry.

EVENING PARTY AT "PETIT HALL."

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., gave an evening party, on Wednesday, in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, at his residence "Petit Hall," Malabar Hill. In spite of a suddenly-clouded sky and the closeness of the weather, the entertainment was most numerously-attended, and proved a very enjoyable one. It had some connection with the recent wedding of Sir Dinshaw's grandson, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, with the eldest daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., an event resulting in a close union between the families of the two Baronets, which has afforded the entire Parsee community the greatest satisfaction. The event has doubtless been a source of great gratifiation to Sir Dinshaw himself, who had spared no expense or trouble to make the entertainment in connection with it a memorable one. "Petit Hall" and its vast garden-grounds were all ablaze. The approaches to the bungalow were illuminated with pyramids and stands of tumbler-lights; and numberless venetian poles, from which waved many-coloured flags and bannerets, added to the pleasantness of the spectacle. The grand portico and the verandah were illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers. The reception-hall, one of the largest in Bombay, looked a picture in itself. The large marble and bronze statues, oil paintings, the work of great masters, statuettes and busts, and numerous articles of *vertue*, rare plants, in ornamental pots, tastefully arranged, &c., afforded ample material to please the eye and to elicit admiration. Among other things of beauty was an ornamental show-case, which attracted general attention. It contained numerous silver caskets, piled one over the other with curious inscriptions, enclosing addresses of congratulations that were received by Sir Dinshaw on the honour of knighthood being conferred upon him by the Queen-Empress. The numerous guests were received in the verandah by Sir Dinshaw, his sons, Mr. Framjee and Mr. Bomonjee, and his grandson, Mr. Jeejeebhoy, while the ladies were welcomed by Mrs. Framjee and Mrs. Bomonjee. The Band of the Volunteer Rifles, stationed near the portico, played a selection of music during the evening ; while a company of nautch-girls danced and sang in another reception hall. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Captain Gabb, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at "Petit Hall," at 10-15 p.m., and were welcomed by Sir Dinshaw, and escorted into the reception hall, where many presentations were made, their Excellencies moving freely in the assembly and shaking hands with many of those present.

Among those who had accepted invitations and those present at the entertainment were : Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Miss Nugent, Miss MaCartie, the Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. C. Trevor, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Lady Souter, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss R. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. T. M. Filgate, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr., Mrs. and Miss L. P. Do Rozario, the Turkish Consul, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Orr, the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chitty, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. M. MacMillan, Surgeon-General D. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rebsch, General and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Dustoor Hoshung, of Poona, Shums-ul-Ulama, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dr. K. N. Babadhurjee, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Reed, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pedraza, Mr., Mrs. and Miss D. McSlater, Mr., Mrs. and Misses D. Gostling, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Gerson da Cunha, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Viegas. H. H. Abdul Hosein, of Zanzibar, Revd. and Mrs. C. E. Coetlogon, Most Revd. Archbishop Dalhoff, Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Maconachie, Dr. R. Manser, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Sleigh, Dr. Banks, Dr Waters, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. F. A. Owen, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roughton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Burder, Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Miles, Col., Mrs. and Miss A. F. Pears, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott, Mr. J. Scott, Major and Mrs. Tylden, Capt H. C. Clarke, Col., Mrs. and Miss F. Ryley, Col. Forjett, Capt and Mrs. C. Heyman, Capt J. C. Nurse, Col. J. N. Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wyatt, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Slater, Mr. Andrew Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Mr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. J. Tintner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. McLaggan, Mr. and Mrs. George Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Greaves, Mr. T. H. Moore, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spinner, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. I. M. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barboro, Miss Cataneo, Mr and Mrs. W. C. Hughes, Mr. and the Misses H. W. Barrow, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. E. W. Keily, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carroll, Mr. and the Misses Dumayne, Dr. A. H. Deane, Captain Falle, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phythian, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. Plinston, Captain A. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Da Gama, Prince Samatsingjee, Col. G. Martin, Mr. R. Baumback, Revd. Father Stein, S. J., Capt. C. E. Mardall, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ceriano, Mr. and Mrs. Merrett, Mr. A. Beith, Miss Millais, Mr. Fischer, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. F. Moir, Mr. Henry Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr., Mrs. and Miss F. Soundy, General Gatacre, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Wise, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Peile, His Grace the Archbishop of Damaum and his Secretary, Mr. D. Knight, Mr. James Murdock, Mr. James Maclean, Mr. R. Ross, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michael, Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook, Dr. Sophia E. Smith, S. Tomlinson, Messrs. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, P. H. Dastur, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabboy, Khan Bahadur M. H. Hakim, Mr. Hormusjee D. Padumjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin, L. N. Banajee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, J. B. Murzban, R. D. Tata, R. J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Dr. Dhunjisha H. Patel, Messrs. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, Rustomjee K. Khambatta, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, K. N. Kabrajee, K. R. Cama, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Messrs. J. E. Davar, C. D. Furdoonjee. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Damodhar Tapidas, Dyabhoy Tapidas, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee Ardasir Wadia, Miss Sherin Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, D. N. Dadysett, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Messrs. Dadabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Perozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Furdoonjee M. Banajee; Cowasjee D. Banajee, Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Kursondas Vallabhdas, Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Messrs. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, J. J. Ghandi, D. D. Ghandi, Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpall, Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Fakirchand Premchand, R. M. Rutnagar, F. R. Vicajee, R. M. Chichgar, D. R. Chichgar, J. E. Mody, J. C. Cama, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Abdulabhoy Lalljee, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Narrotumdas Dwarkadas, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Hajee Zenail Abadin Shiraze, Madhavdas Goculdas Patsa, Dustoor Darab P. Sanjana, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Manackshaw Jehangirsha, Dharumsey Morarjee Gooculdas, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Dadabhoy Byramjee, Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Choonilal Motilal, Rustomjee Billimoria, Manockjee C. Petit, E. Smith, Bomonjee M. Nicholson, Manockjce Cowasjee Limjee, &c.

An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment buffets, which were amply furnished in another part of the bungalow. Lord and Lady Harris left about 11-30 p.m., amid the cheers of those present, garlanded, and with presents of elegant bouquets of flowers. Excellent arrangements were made for the preservation of order by Mr. McDermot, Superintendent of Police. The party broke up about midnight.

The Conservators of Epping Forest, whose decrees are officially proclaimed through the Recorder of London and the City Solicitor, have appointed Wednesday, the 14th inst., for the nomination, and the following Friday for the election, of Verderers. The voting will be taken at the hotels at Chingford and Snaresbrook, and will remain open in each case for one hour only. The Verderers will be elected for a term of seven years, and we are reminded that no one is qualified unless he is a resident within one of the Forest parishes, or is a member of the Court of Common Council. The electors are the Commoners of the Forest, whose names appear on the register settled by the Conservators about a month ago.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday the 28th instant, Mr. H. A. Acworth, President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced :—Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Khan, Merchant, Chundanwady, Bombay. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the Library.—From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland : Journal Vols. XXIII. Nos. 2 and 3. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal : Journal Vols. LXII, Part I, Nos 2 and 3, 1893. A paper on "Charms and Amulets for some diseases of the eye," by Mr Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, was then read. The following is a short outline of the paper :—

Faith in the virtue of charms and amulets is common to almost all nations and all ages. Pieces of parchment with passages from the Bible were carried about by the Jews on their bodies as amulets, and they were known as phylacteries. Pieces of paper with passages from the Koran are carried about by the Arabs under the name of Taviz. Amulets with Mantras are common among the Hindoos. The object of the paper that evening was the description of a charm prepared by a respectable Parsee family at Nowsari for the ulcer in the cornea of the eye, and of a Parsee amulet described in the Persian Revayet of Burzo Kamdin written about 300 years ago. It is a common belief in many countries, even now that the mere carrying of certain medicinal drugs or plants on the body of a person has the power of healing disases. In Europe, they say, an anodyne necklace is still suspended by some, from the necks of infants with the object of helping the process of their teething. In many cases popular belief transfers the efficacy of an internal application of the drug to mere external application and turns the medicinal plant into a mere charm. How far that was true in the case of the plant used as a charm at Nowsari requires to be determined. The plant was known as var mogro and is iudentified as Jasminum Pubescens. The charm is prepared by a respectable Parsee family whose male members in the direct line of descent only are believed to possess the power of giving the healing virtue to the charm. On a Saturday evening they are required to go to the plant in the adjoining fields and to invite it, as the phrase goes, for the next morning. The process of invitation consists in placing a few grains of rice at the root and saying a few words of invitation. Mr. Modi described at length the process of preparing the charm and of preserving its efficacy, and said that the form of the invitation reminded us of the belief in the transference of a disease to a tree or to the spirit in the tree referred to by Ennemoses in his History of Magic. Mr. Modi then described a Persian amulet prescribed in the Ravayet for all kinds of eye complaints. The amulet was to be put on the left hand of the patient. The text on the amulet was to the following effect :—"In the name of God, in the name of the strength and splendour of Faredun. . . . we praise the immortal glorious and swift horsed sun and the strong-eyed Tishtrya. May the body be healthy, &c." The reason why the sun is mentioned in this amulet for the eye is that poets often speak of the sun as the eye of the world. Avesta, from which some of the passages on the amulet are taken, speaks of the sun as the eye of Ahura Mazda, of Mithra the God of light as "tenthousgnd-eyed" and of Tishtrya or the star Sirius as the strong-eyed. Faridun is the King spoken of by Sir Walter Scott in his Talisman. His name is mentioned in this Talisman or Amulet of the eye, because he was reputed to be a great physician for all kinds of diseases. He is the Thraetaona of the Avesta and Traetana of the Vedas and is spoken of in the Avesta, in the Pehelvi Dadistan-i-dini, in the Pazand portion of the Vanant Yasht and in Mirkhond's history of Persia as a discoverer of medicinal drugs and as a physician. At the end of his paper Mr. Modi exhibited a stone ring with the form of an eye naturally engraved upon it which was the property of Dowager Lady Ruttanbai Jamshedjee and was used as a charm for curing an ulcer in the cornea of the eye.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Accounts for the half year ending December 31 1893.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
July 1, 1893.		
Balance in Bank of Bombay	6,780 5 3	
Less due to Hospital	467 1 4	
	6,313 3 11	
Donation from B. B. and C. I. Railway.	150 0 0	
" Rajputana Railway	150 0 0	
" G. I. P. Railway	300 0 0	
Interest	5,116 12 0	
Donation	100 0 0	
Collection Boxes	61 2 7	
		12,191 2 6
Expenditure sanctioned by Committee		5,776 2 10
		6,414 15 8

Assets.

Balance in Bank of Bombay, Jan. 1, 1894	6,703 1 9	
Less due to Hospital	288 2 1	
		6,414 15 8

Besides the above the Bank of Bombay holds 1 lakh of 5 per cent. Port Trust Bonds and Rs. 3,500 of 4 per cent. Government Paper.

Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.
Nursing Fund, 6 months	1,500 0 0
Extra grant	750 0 0
Furnishing Extra Sleeping-Quarters for Nurses	1,000 0 0
Electric Machine	519 3 1
Change for Nurses	140 0 0
Victoria for Nurses	427 14 0
Telephone	50 0 0
Sepoys' Wages, &c.	121 12 0
Sundries	86 5 0
Passage Money to Patients	180 0 0
Relief to Patients	106 4 0
Sending Patients to Khandalla Home	323 0 0
Medicines and Appliances	147 4 0
Garden	54 2 1
Extra Servants	127 7 7
Xmas Dinner	97 8 0
Mr. Coulson for keeping Accounts	60 0 0
Sundries	105 7 1
	5,776 2 10

L. R. W. FORREST, Hony. Secy.

February 14, 1894.

CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOUNT No. 2.

The following is a statement of accounts for 6 months ending 31st December, 1893 :—

	Rs. a. p.
Cash in Bank of Bombay, 30th June, 1893	4,345 9 4
Due by Convalescent Home	338 13 9
	4,684 7 1
Receipts from Home	2,085 4 7
Interest	155 13 4
Donations	1,729 11 4
	8,655 4 4
Expenditure for 6 months	6,227 11 0
Assets	2,427 0 4
	8,655 4 4

Cash in Bank of Bombay, 31st Dec.	2,516 3 4
Due to Convalescent Home	82 10 0
	2,427 9 4

Besides the above the Fund possesses Rs. 8,000 of 4 per cent. Kurrachee Port Trust Bonds.

Working expenses of Home	3,621 7 9
Furniture	1,331 6 0
Horse allowance to Honorary Physician	200 0 0
Painting and Repairs	1,010 10 3
Sundries	62 8 0
Stamps	1 11 0
	6,227 11 0

L. R. W. FORREST, Hony. Secy.

DHATOORA POISONING.

At 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, three Hindu cart-drivers, named Pana Roopa, aged thirty, Vira Topan, aged twenty-four, and Ganga Gowli, aged thirty yeers, were found lying unconscious on the road, outside their houses, at the 1st Lane Khetwady, by Jeeva Nussir, the master of the first two persons. Jeeva at once reported the matter to a policeman, and the three men were immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that they were suffering from dhatoora poisoning. Having regained their consciousness, the three persons were discharged from the hospital at 5 p.m. From inquiries made by the police it appears that Pana Roopa received a large *ladoo* (ball of native sweets) at 8, o'clock, on the previous night from Dhulia Hurry, a Brahmin priest. Pana ate a portion of the *ladoo* and gave the rest to the other two men. Shortly after they had partaken of the *ladoo* they became unconscious. The police at once arrested Dhulia Hurry, who stated that he had received the *ladoo* from one Dhulia Dhumna, with instructions to give the same to Pana. From further inquiries it appeared that ill-feelings existed between Dhulia and Pana, the former having accused the latter of carrying tales to his master and getting him dismissed from employment.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

The annual general meeting of this Branch took place at the Nurses' Lecture Hall of the Cama Hospital, on Tuesday, when there were present :—H. E. Lady Harris, president, in the chair, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Mrs Dimmock, Miss Manockji Cursetji, Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Rustom K. Cama, Mrs. Empson, Mrs. Haji Mahomed, Mrs. J. Cowasji Jehangir, Miss Anne Walke, L. M. & S., Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Slater, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. Kallabhai Lalloobhai, and Miss Empson.

The proceedings were opened by H. E. Lady Harris, asking Mrs. Dimmock to announce the result of the votes obtained from the members on the two following propositions :—

(1) That the Ladies' Branch be amalgamated with the General Branch ; its funds transferred to the general funds. That a sub-committee be formed entirely of ladies for visiting schools, hospitals, etc. That three or more scholarships be given annually in the name of "The Ladies," and that purdah parties, and arrangements for purdhah ladies at lectures, general meeting, etc., be undertaken by the General Branch.

(2) That the Ladies' Branch shall continue to exist in every particular, as it has hitherto done, having its own committee, rules, work, power of giving scholarships and prizes, and managing its own funds, merely submitting its report to the General Branch. That all members of the Ladies' Branch be allowed to attend any general meeting, lectures, social gatherings, etc., held in the name of The National Indian Association in Bombay, the necessary arrangements being made to enable purdah ladies to attend the same. Out of 89 members who had been written to, 47 had sent replies. Of these, the following 25—H. E. Lady Harris, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Nazli Begum of Zanzira, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Hasan Ali, Mrs. D. B. Dinsha, Mrs. Dinshawji J. Parakh, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Darasha B. Mehta, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. B. N. Dorabsett, Mrs. Burjorji B. Guzdar, Mrs. Tribhowandas, Mrs. Kallabhai, Mrs. J. Cowasji Jehanghier, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Rustom K. Cama, Mrs. D. C. Dubash, Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Hurjivundas Jugjivundas, Mrs. M. A. Dharumsey, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Beaufort, and Mrs. Empson were in favour of the first proposition, and the following 22 were in favour of the second proposition—Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. Merwanji N. Wadia, Mrs. Nusservanji M. Patel, Princess Samatsingji of Palitana, Mrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mrs. Furdoonji M. Banaji, Miss Manockji Cursetji, Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. M. H. Mody, Mrs. Nagindas P. Mehta, Mrs. Pheroze H. Dustoor, Mrs. Nanabhai, Miss K. R. Cama, Begum Mamtaz Jehan Nasroolakhan, Mrs. Rogay, Lady Souter, Mrs. F. Karaka, Mrs. Vizbhookandas Atmaram, Miss Green, Mrs. Nusservanji J. Wadia, and Miss Anne Walke L. M. & S. Hence by a majority of three votes the amalgamation of the Ladies' Branch had been decided upon, and it was resolved that the executive committee, before retiring, should meet on Thursday, at 10 a.m., at Mrs. Budroodin Tyabji's and consider arrangements for the formation, etc., of the Ladies' Sub-Committee.

The following report was read by Mrs. Dimmock, one of the honorary secretaries :—

The working committee of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association have the honour of laying before the members of the above Association their report for the year ending December, 1893.

1. During the year only one general meeting and one committee meeting was held owing to various reasons. The members of the committee were absent from Bombay a greater part of the year, and most of the business had to be carried on by circular in consequence.

2. Miss Manning, on behalf of the London Central Committee, wrote to enquire whether our Ladies' Branch would amalgamate with the Bombay General Branch, which had diminished to three or four members, and seemed likely to subside altogether. After some consideration on the subject by the working committee, a correspondence with Miss Manning was entered upon. Her Excellency Lady Harris has now undertaken to re-organise the General Branch, and is calling a meeting to discuss and arrange the same. Meanwhile the Ladies' Branch will continue as before, and any changes which may be found necessary later on will be introduced gradually.

3. It was found necessary to make some changes in the method of electing new members ; and at a meeting of the committee, held on Feb. 9, it was decided to adopt election by ballot. Printed forms to be filled up by proposer and seconder, for the information of the committee can be obtained from the secretaries and are to be circulated at least a fortnight before the meeting is held, at which the proposed members are to be elected.

4. The rules of the Ladies' Branch, made in 1891, have been revised and reprinted, with the additional rule for the election of new members.

Some unusually interesting social gatherings were held this year. Her Excellency Lady Harris' Party at Government House was quite a new departure, for not only did many Indian ladies witness for the first time tableaux vivants, but some actually took part in them, representing most effectively several scenes from a story in the Arabian Nights. At Mrs. Pechey Phipson's Party, some of the English guests danced lancers and quadrilles for the amusement of the Indian ladies, many of whom had never before seen anything of the sort. Then Mrs. Tribowandas Munguldas gave a party at her house, on the occasion of the name-giving ceremony of her baby boy. Printed explanations of the different points in this homely ceremony, being provided for the guests, they were able to follow with unusual interest the details of the rites used on these occasions by Hindus of this particular sect. This was a new experience not only for Lady Harris and most of the European ladies, but also to many of the Parsee and Mahomedan ladies present. The dance performed by the girls of the Sir Mungaldas School on this occasion with coloured ropes suspended from above, which they gradually twisted together as they moved in and out with measured steps and in time to Guzerati music, singing as they moved, was most picturesque, and reflected great credit on both pupils and teachers of that school.

6. There has been comparatively more school and hospital visiting this year, but anything of this sort is so new to Indian ladies, they are naturally diffident about undertaking it. In time we hope they may gain confidence and carry on the work from a feeling of real interest as well as from a sense of duty and a desire to be useful. The examinations for the four scholarships given for the second time by our Ladies' Branch took place at the same time as those for the Mary Carpenter Scholarships. The additional scholarship provided for by the sum of Rs. 137-10 (equivalent to £10) sent by Miss Manning to our Branch also took place under the management of the Government Educational Department, at the Elphinstone High School, on Monday, the 16th of Jan., 1893. We regret that again this year, there were no candidates for the scholarship of Rs. 6 given by our Ladies' Branch for European and Eurasian girls, learning the vernaculars. Two of these scholarships were offered this year, the one given in 1892 not having been competed for, it was agreed that it should be offered in addition to this one provided for this year. Though there seems to be no demand for scholarships of this kind, it would be a pity to withdraw them without one more effort. We might, perhaps, investigate the matter and try ourselves to find candidates for this particular scholarship next year. There is no doubt, the mastering of the vernaculars by European and Eurasian residents in this country will tend to promote interest and friendly feeling between them and the people of the country. Now that Government is encouraging the study of the vernaculars in the European schools it is possible that candidates may come forward in the future. There has been a misunderstanding regarding one of these particular scholarships, and it has been awarded to a Parsee girl. Mr. Kirkham writes—"I am sorry your wishes should not have been quite accurately apprehended, but I am sure you will agree with me, that it is better the scholarship should be awarded to a deserving Parsee girl than left vacant. The mistake is unfortunate, our object being to encourage Europeans and Eurasians to learn the vernaculars. The holders of scholarships given by the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association are as follows :—

Dinbai Framji Bhedwar, Churni Road Girls' School	Rs. 6
Shereenbai Nanabhai Fitter, Mehervanjee Sett Girls' School	Rs. 5
Hirabai Sunderrao, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's A. V. Schools	Rs. 3

The holders of the scholarships derived from the sum of Rs. 137-10-1 sent to our Ladies' Branch by Miss Manning for casual scholarships, from the London Central Branch of the National Indian Association are as follows :—

Dhunbai Burjorjee Lami, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Readymoney Girls' School	Rs. 5
Muktabai Narayen, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School	Rs. 3
Makubai Vinayek, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School	Rs. 3

It is very gratifying to note that Dhunbai F. Hakim who gained the scholarship of Rs. 5 given by the Bombay Ladies' Branch, last year takes one of the Mary Carpenter Scholarships of Rs. 6 this year, while Shereenbai Nanabai Fitter who took our scholarship of Rs. 3 last year holds the one of Rs. 5 for this year.

The thanks of our Ladies' Branch are offered to Mr. Kirkham for the trouble taken by him in arranging the competitive examinations for these scholarships.

7. The Work Guild, under Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Parakh, joint secretaries, in connection with our Ladies' Branch, continues to flourish, and the fund and the amount of work done show a marked increase this year. The donations and subscriptions amount to Rs. 1,131-4-0, and Rs, 1,588 articles have been sent to the various hospitals, orphanages, schools, and homes for which the Guild elected to work.

There was an interesting display at Mrs. Hutchinson's house of all the articles made by the Work Guild showing the members what could be, and had been done, with the hope of encouraging them to continue their support of this useful branch of our work. It is quite optional for members of the Ladies' Branch to join the Work Guild or not as they feel inclined, while it is also possible to subscribe to the Work Guild without becoming a member of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association. The report of the Work Guild has been already forwarded to each member.

8. The one rupee collection made by Mrs. Parekh and Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee mentioned in our last report amount to Rs. 87. This sum was sent to the Sister Anna Gertude in charge of the J. J. Nursing Staff to supply some of the minor needs of the patients under her care.

9. The working committee of the past year was unanimously re-elected at the general meeting at Government House, held Jan. 10, 1893. During Mrs. Dimmock's absence, Mrs. Jopp was asked, and consented to act as honorary secretary in her place, but unfortunately was compelled to resign almost immediately on account of ill-health, and about the same time Mrs. Pechey Phipson, vice-presidents, Mrs. Barbhaya, and Miss M. Cursetjee, joint secretaries, also being ill, were ordered away from Bombay, and little or no work could be done during the latter half of the year. Mrs. Pechy Phipson much to the regret of the Association, sent in her resignation, a very serious loss to us, but we may hope when we see her once more among us, with renewed health, that she will not refuse her help knowing how greatly we value it.

10. The honorary treasurer Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee's accounts, audited by Mr. F. F. Hutchinson, are appended herewith :—

ANNUAL ACCOUNT 1893.

Receipts.		Amount.
Balance from last year :—		
Bank	Rs. 1090 14 5	
Cash	55 0 0	1145 14 5
Refund from 1892		3 12 0
Subscriptions for 1893		880 0 0
Remittance from England (Miss Manning)		267 8 8
		2297 3 1
Expenditure.		**Amount.**
Working Expenses :—		
Peon's wages 11 months	98 0 0	
Peon's Umbrella	1 4 0	
Printing Books and Forms	85 8 0	184 12 0
Contribution to Miss Nickambe's School		60 0 0
Mr. Giles for scholarships		430 0 0
Balance at close of year :—		
Bank	1,588 7 1	
Cash	44 0 0	1,632 7 1
		2,297 3 1

BEATRICE M. DIMMOCK
SERENE M. CURSETJEE } Joint Hon. Secs.
HURKOOVERBAI M. BARBHAYA

The following resolutions were unanimosly passed :—

Proposed by Mrs. Rustom K. Cama and seconded by Mrs. Lukmani, that the report and audited accounts submitted to this meeting be adopted and confirmed as the report and accounts of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association from January 1893 to December, 1893, and that they may be printed and distributed amongst the members and other friends of the Association.

Proposed by Mrs. Hutchinson and seconded by Mrs. Slater, that the best thanks of this Association be tendered to Mrs. Pechey-Phipson for the very admirable businesslike way, in which she had always performed her duties, as the vice-president of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, and for the very zealous interest she had taken in promoting its welfare, and to wish she may soon return renovated in health.

Proposed by Mrs. Empson and seconded by Mrs. Kallabhai Laloobhai that the best thanks of this meeting be offered to the executive committee for its management of the affairs of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the N. I. Association.

Proposed by Miss Manockji Cursetji and seconded by Mrs. Dimmock, that this meeting offers its many thanks to Miss Anne Walke, L. M. and S., for having kindly lent this Nurses' Lecture Hall for the use of this meeting.

Proposed by Miss Anne Walke, L. M. and S., and seconded by Miss Dinsha E. Wacha, that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to H. E. Lady Harris for her able conduct in the chair.

THE "FLOWER QUEEN."

At the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday, the pupils of the Convent Schools, Fort and Clare Road, treated the public to an exceedingly pretty cantata entitled the "Flower Queen." The hall had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the nuns had evidently spared no pains to make the entertainment a complete success. The moral of the cantata, for of plot one cannot speak, is the determination of "The Recluse" to strive after happiness in the execution of duty, a lesson learnt from the flowers which were assembled early in spring in a secluded dell to elect their Queen. The lovely faces and forms decked in the beautiful colours of the year's first flowers made one forget the arid plains of India in the month or March, and the thermometer fast rising to ninety in the shade. The various parts were very appropriately rendered, so that in the words of the Recluse one should be inclined to say : "'Tis hard to choose where nature's hand alike her gifts bestows, Here every flower in which I gaze, With richest beauty glows." But like her, too, we consider the Rose (Miss Whyte) well chosen as Queen. Her graceful and modest bearing, especially during the coronation scene, coupled with her attractive appearance and exceedingly sweet voice, fully merited the applause that greeted her appearance. Almost equally attractive was the tall and elegant though modest Recluse (Miss. N. Whyte), especially in the duet with her sister, where the voices blended to perfection. Of the other scenes, the best acted was, perhaps, the Sun-flower's claim to pre-eminence, in which Miss Ritter, confident of her superiority, cooly insists upon her right to the crown despite the admirably rendered mocking laughter of those around. The Dahllia, too, (Miss A. Thorburn), though a trifle too shy for the perfect exhibition of the scornful contempt with which she must treat the sweet and lovely crocus, was a lovely picture, and attracted a deal of attention. Nor should the tiny and graceful Lily and Violet be forgotten personated by the Misses L. Baker and B. MacLaggan, whose bell-like voices and graceful acting elicited the admiration of all present. But what received the greatest attention was the chorus of fair-like flowerets, the merest mites from the schools, whose childish trebbles, accompanied by tripping steps in admirable time might have moved the heart of the crusties told bachelor. The whole was a succession of fairy scenes of which the most charming was undoubtedly the tableau representing the flowers found asleep dimly visible in the wealth of foliage in which they are embedded. The accompaniment throughout was perfect, and showed that a master-hand presided at the piano in the person of Miss Poincilit. All who had the good fortune to secure tickets spent a most delightfull evening. The cantata will be repeated to-day, and it is to be hoped will be equally well attended.

HIGH COURT.—March 30.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (Farran.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
362124842-93—Mathubhai and J—Goverdhundas Bhaidas vs Tribhowandass Ruttonji Modi.
10761-93—Tayabji and D—Meghji Anandji vs Naroomull Tullockchand.
358124566-93—Wadia and G—Rustomji Framji Wadia and others vs L P Russell—Nanu and H.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.
7871461-92—Ardeser H and D—Hawabai and others vs Mahomed Saed bin Gulam Mahomed—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.
27-93—Crawford, B B and B—Rambai alias Luxmibai widow vs. Haria Vital Gowad—Chalk W and S.
14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayabai vs Oomersey Govind—Brown and M.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly value able in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 27th March were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 2 inches against 4 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Harvesting of peas, jambha and rapeseed general. Rainfall 32 cents in two talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of rabi crops general. Crops flourishing except in three talukas, where they are slightly damaged by frost and blight. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops in the Shahdadpur taluka slightly damaged by hail-stones and rain. Harvesting in progress.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of wheat general in desert talukas. Fodder plentiful.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of crops progressing. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week endnig 24th March 1894). Rain for week, maximum at Kapadvanj 7 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 6 cents ; average for the districts 1 5-8 cents standing crops in good condition. Tuver jiru and wheat harvesting commenced. Gram harvesting and sugarcane pressing progressing. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 23 cents in the Broach taluka, minimum 1 cent in the Vagra and Anklesvar talukas each. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and threshing of wheat in progress. Pospects and probable outturn of cotton crops below the average owing to the unseasonable rain and cloudy weather in January last, which damaged cotton pods. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 24th March 1894)—Slight rain in the Chorasi, Bardoli and Pardi talukas. Cotton much below expectations, 50 per cent on the average. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 4 cents. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops completed. Rabi threshing commenced in all the talukas of the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·02 inch on 21st. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 21st, 23rd, 24th and 27th, 3° warm on 22nd and 26th, and 4° warm on 25th. Vapour in air excessive on 21st and 22nd., defective on 23rd, and normal from 24th to 27th. Abnormal wind from south-east on 21st, and from north-north-west from 23rd to 25th : wind normal on 22nd, 26th and 27th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in three talukas, maximum 39 cents in Rajapur ; minimum 4 cents in Vengurla. Reaping of summer crops and rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Slight rain at Sirur and petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka, viz., 12 and 31 cents. respectively, at district head-quarter station total 58 cents. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in four talukas : maximum 55 cents in Nagar, minimum 10 cents in Rahuri. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress Ploughing for next season continues. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th March 1894.) Rain for week at Barsi 21 cents and Karmala 12 cents Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season in the Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Karmala taluka.

Satara.—Slight rain in eight talukas. Reaping of rabi crops approaching completion. Lands being prepared for next season. State of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Indi 8 and at Bijapur 2 cents. Cotton picking progressing. Other crops harvested.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 34 cents, total 1 inch 69 cents ; rain throughout the district ; maximum at Hukeri 2 inches 7 cents, minimum at Murgod 30 cents. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in the Navalgund, Ranebennur and Ron talukas and the Mundargi petha, varying from 1 inch 36 cents in Kalghatgi to 3 cents in Gadag ; beneficial to crops. Harvesting of wheat, gram and late jowari and picking of cotton in progress. Exotic cotton blighted in the Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur Karajgi and Ron talukas and in the Mundarg petha.

Kanara.—Harvesting of late crops begun. Garden crops healthy. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of land for next season. Wheat undergoing winnowing operations.

Wadhwan.—Lands are being ploughed in certain talukas.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and poppy in fair condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops continue. Scarcity of fodder in Okhamandal and Amreli. 670 persons on relief works in Okhamandal.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Anant Sham Raw Narkarai
Ali Mahomed Dhobe
Affliek, Miss Edith
Aron, Klara
Allen, C H
Addisson & Coy
Abdul Rahim Hajee Siddick
Baird, John
Borton
Berkowich, Fenny
Biges, E
Bayley, C
Bhobodeb Chatterjee
Biddulph, Lionel
Bell, Capt R A
Berkowich, Mrs
Beazely, Lt G A
Blanche, Miss Emma
Brandenburg, A E
Beharilal Birahman
Challenger, Master
Chappel, Dr G P
Correya, Mrs C T
Cheron, Tiberni
Correya, Rev Father
Clerk, Capt H C
Conningham, G H
Drewitz, Hans
Daly, Mrs William
Dayal Gopal Surti
Davies, Sydney W
Denham
Dharmadas Mackerjee
Diamanti, Octave
Durali, C
Dundee, Dr J C
Dourado, NicolasM
Dunmore, Earl of
Ellis, A
Forrester, A
Fendall, W
Fox, H W
Freeberg, B
Fischer, C
Gibbs, F
Goadall, Commissariate Sergeant
Gillan, Mrs E J
George, Francis
Hashagen, Mrs G
H M Hormasjee
Hamilton, Mrs Francis
Hanson, Mrs J G
Hall, Surgeon Captain J E
Harra, Lucy
Hill, T C
Hilchens, P
Halt, George E
Hamilton, F W Douglas
Irwin, Miss Bella
Ives, R J
Johnson, A G
Jones, R D P, Capt
Jogner, R B
Jones, Miss M
Kannrenther, F S
Laughton, E
Legat, Mrs E
Lopes, F A
Lipton
deLeao, Capt A M
Lambert, F G
Morris, Mrs
Mirza, Wajid Hoosain (Khan Bahadur)
Mackay, W A
Michel, Charles
Madge, D F
Montage, J D
Minto, J
Maclean, B
McTown, David
Nees, Annie
Overlie, O
Otto, J E
Olive, Miss
O'Reilly, Brigade Surgeon Lt Col T
Pilcher Surgeon Col J E
Payton, Frederick Noel
Prince, Pierre d'Arenburg
Pelton, F
Pandolfini, D'Santino
Pelly, Nathan
Rubbrechet, Marie
Roper, Miss C
Reiter, Mrs R
Rumby, Mair
Rossenberg, M
Ressenblein, M
de Rocha, P A
Rentiers, J B
Reid, J R, I C S
Roshan Lall
Stephenson, G B
Seconde, E
Spence, R
Smith, Mrs J G
Speight, E
Syed Hamzah
Stewart, Miss Edith
Stuart, Miss M
Stock, C S
Thaler, A
Thurnam, Miss
Thomas, A H
Thompson, John
Thornton, G B
Tate, Mrs
Turner C I
Vincent G
Wilson, J
Whitley, E G
Winckler, C I
Williams, E H
Walcott R L
Wilson, Gordon
Wilson, Lady Sarah
Wills, Miss E F
Xydias, T

For some time past Jodoigne, in Belgium, and its environs have been visited with mysterious destructive fires. One day it was a mill that was burnt down, the next day there was a gigantic conflagration in a forest of pine trees, then again after brief intervals farms and dwelling-houses caught fire, and some were burnt to the ground. That these fires were the work of an incendiary there could be no doubt, but the very fact that they were so numerous made it difficult to fasten suspicion on anyone. At length it was noticed by several of the inhabitants in the district that a half-witted girl, with the curious name of Marie Follie, was always early on the spot when the fires broke out, and that she would laugh, clap her hands, and dance about as she saw the flames shoot upwards. An inquiry was held, and several witnesses deposed that the girl had said of places that were afterwards burned down, "What a splendid bonfire that would make !" The girl was put on her trial for incendiarism, and ended by confessing. She was declared by the jury to be irresponsible for her actions, but was ordered to be detained for seven years, that is, until she reaches the age of twenty-one.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them ; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy ; on its powers all may confidently rely ; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the disease was unknown in former days.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of stores, consisting of aloes bark, iron blocks, stone bottles, iron chains, white Hauser cordage, green and red lamps, gallnuts, plaster-o'-Paris whiting, a large quantity of steel bivad cut nails, old leather cuttings, old bags, &c.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices), the remaining very valuable stock in-trade of a known furniture manufacturer (closing business), designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial made single and double bevelled mirror door almiras, neat-made chairs, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte.
1 American organ.
1 gentleman's saddle.
3 travelling screw jacks, 10 and 12 tons.

The property of C. B. Robinson, Esq., and another gentleman, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, whatnots, sofas, cushioned chairs, easychairs, cabinets, pier writing tables, bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, almyras, clothes press, chest of drawers, &c.

Also the property of a Parsee gentleman—Consisting of sofas chairs, almyras, tables, Ramchunder's Harmonium, iron safe, &c.

By order of Krushna Futta and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dhassey Khakee—
6 cases 86 pieces gold gauze.
On account of the concerned—
An invoice of English double-seated perambulators.
On account and at the risk of E. Casumbhai, furniture merchant Chukla—
C. R. 44 cases iron bedsteads.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome black waler gelding, 15 hands,
1 new handsome vis-a-vis.
1 new boat-shaped landau.
1 strong light-victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Heerjeebhoy, ex. s. s. Berenice—
D M
2129 1—1 case glass bangles.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebramjee Moosajee and Co. ex. Persia—
N A
2317 1—1 case iron chest locks.
B M
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally, ex Trieste—
D M
2854 118—1 case gold leaves.
On account and at the risk of Abdulcadar Abdulhosein, ex Trieste—
D M
3020 133—1 case gold leaves.
On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Sulemanjee, ex Carlotta—
D M
2989 1 12—12 cases beads.
On account of the indentors, ex Stolzenfels.
B C
3189 1 6—6 cases shades doses and globes.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hosein Dossajee, ex Asia—
B C
2782 1 13 } 39 cases boot heel tips.
B C
3784 1 26
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmail Hubib and Co., ex Trieste—
D M
2881 1—1 case spectacles.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hosein Dossajee, ex Persia—
B C
3782 14-26 } 29 cases boot heel tips.
B C
2784 27 52
On account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail, ex Antwerp—
D M
2870 12—2 cases needles.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Abdulreyman, ex Trieste—
D M
2824 1—1 case pencils.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, MINERAL WATER AND LITHO STONES.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Watchmaker, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Unger, trading under the name of William Murray and Co., the following wines, spirits, beer, and Litho stones.

131 cases red and white Hungarian wine, in quarts and pints, consisting of Magyarad, Badacsonyi Riesling, Tokayi and Menes.
13 cases crown brand Pilsener beer, in quarts.
27 „ niersteiner (still hock).
6 „ Laidlaw and Sandeman's whisky.
44 „ dry champagne.
2 „ cognac.
82 „ French claret.
20 „ red burgandy, consisting of Beaujolais, Nuits and Pommard.
2 „ Absenthe.
78 „ Hamper's vichy water.
11 cases litho stones of different sizes.
1 lot loose stones.

The wines will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd prox., 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill Road, near the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate Schiedmayer and Soehne's Square pianoforte by Marcks, 1. D. B. B. L. gun, roof rifle, air gun, Warrick's sewing machine, one half-plate Meagher camera with stand and chemicals, one pair single needle telegraph new instruments, powerful Induction coils, a strong and light victoria, one powerful bay Arab horse, 14-3½, 5 years old, believed sound, single harness, windproof lamps, flower pots, electric clock, &c., the property of F. RAPER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL,
Near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Allararakhia Munjee, the mortgagor, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of the Mortgage, dated the 26th day of April, 1888, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-one and three-fifth square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No. 11893, A-11893, survey No. 1—2—4—2824, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Station, at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of De Mellow, on the west partly by the ground of Mr. D. Abrow and partly by the Tulsi main line, on the North by the premises of Luckmidass Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company Mill, and on the South by the Ferguson Road, together with all and singular the messuages, outhouses, and buildings erected thereon, and all the rights, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or appurtinent thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagees' Solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 28 Tent, close to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anstey Lodge," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma flower vases, &c., the property of ARTHUR C. TRAPP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, next to the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome substantial made black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, a first rate solid mahogany three quarter size billiard table (convertible into a dining table) with ivory balls, cues, &c., by G. Wright & Co., London, a splendid solid mahogany iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy & Co., large marble clock, rich oil paintings, wind proof lamps, one pneumatic tyred safety bicycle by Globe Cycle Co, ice machine, &c., the property of G. E. LEMAISTRE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 30, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

BOMBAY:	DELHI:
Rampart Row.	Chandni Chowk.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)..	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones..	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library, Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

By order of Major A. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Crawford Market, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., the following old materials consisting iron chatties, pans of mortar, powras, zinc buckets, old rafters, planks, bamboo battens, empty drums, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 30, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RICH PLATED WARE.

On WEDNDSDAY, the 4th day of April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

An Invoice of very valuable and rich electro silver plated ware, consisting of spoons and forks, tea pots, tumblers, field bottles, liquor cruet, pickle and breakfast frames, toast racks, butter-pots, biscuit boxes, egg frames, and presentation articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 30, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, &c., the property of JAMES H. LATIMER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful Arab horse, 4 years old, sound, height 14-2½, a handsome animal; would make an excellent charger.
1 strong bay waler gelding, height, 15-1½, goes well in harness.
1 strong-built dog-cart with hood.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 nearly new victoria with removeable coachbox.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 30, Marine Lines, a fair lot of household furniture, a firstrate, mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful bay Australian mare, and a set of brass mounted single harness, one strong goat cart, a collection of choice and rare ferns, &c., &c., the property of Revd. Mr. T. H. Gregg.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 30, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

As we anticipated, the usual weekly allotment of Indian Council Bills yesterday was made at about 1s. 1 25-32d., 6½ lakhs at that rate having been placed between Calcutta and Bombay, and 43½ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to the three presidencies, Calcutta taking 26 lakhs, Bombay 11 lakhs, and Madras 6½ lakhs, at 1-32d. higher. Extra allotments of 14 lakhs of Wire Transfers were made to Bombay and Calcutta, at 1s. 1 13-16 to ⅞d.; and three-quarters of a lakh of Bills "in various places" at 1s. 1 13-16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained, as before the holidays, at 1s. 1 5/8d.

London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. About £225,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesrerday, making an influx of £625,000 of the metal since the close of the holidays. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 6d. per ton higher, at 8s. per ton. Paris quotations are unalterad. The price of Bar Silver in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 59 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted 34s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Yellow Cawnpare Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 32½s., sellers, April-May shipment, to the same ports; and Linseed, at 37½s. per 416 lbs., cif., sellers, April-May shipment, to the same ports; the tone of all the above markets being flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market re-opened yesterday, and closed steady; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained as before the holidays, at 4 1-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d. for March-June deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for July-August. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 42,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, prices of Cotton still remained unchanged, at 7 9-16 for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·57 for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and this season's figures to date give the following comparison with those for the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	6,000	9,000	11,000
Four days' do. ...	40,000	38,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,420,000	4,490,000	6,441,000

In our local market for the staple a moderate business has been done in the aggregate in both directions, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters bought 1,000 Broach, at Rs. 226-7, and 500 Bengals, at Rs. 162; while the Mills took 1,050 bales, consisting of 300 each, of Barsee, at 194½-98, and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 204½; 100 each of Jalya Ginned, at Rs. 181; Akola, at Rs. 186; Pachora, at Rs. 161½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 200½, and 50 Hinginghat, at Rs. 185.

WHEAT is quite unchanged in value, and only a small business again to-day is reported in a quiet market. *Seeds* have also been quiet in tone; but a moderate business has been done by exporters on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,835	bales
Wheat	6,805	cwts.
Linseed	51,478	„
Rapeseed	5,343	„
Gingelly	800	„
Groundnuts	5,868	„
Castorseed	5,604	„
Rice	13,002	„

FREIGHTS show no quotable change in rates; but the feeling is week. The Idar (s) has been berthed for Marseilles and Genoa, for late April loading, and has engaged most of her cargo, at 17s. 6d. per ton. For Hamburg, business has been done for May shipment, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY is now fairly easy, and the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon further reduced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange opened steadier, at 1s. 1 13-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 27-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount being placed at this rate for March-April delivery. A moderate amount of Bank Paper has also been taken at 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d. to the end of April, and 1s. 1 11-16d. to 23-32d. for the monsoon months; and late in the day the Bazaar came out to buy Demand at 1s. 1 27-32d., and the rate was reduced to 1s. 1 13-16d. From Calcutta, rates have come much the same as those ruling here, and we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·47	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 13-16 for Fours for Money, and 103½ for Account; but advanced about 3-16 per cent., at which improvement it remained steady till the close, leaving off at 104 1-16 and 103 15-16 in the two positions, respectively. 100½ was quoted for 3½ per Cents during the day; but 100¼ was named again at closing.

SHARES have become very quiet again, and the only changes in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, are an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit Mill; and of Rs. 7½ in Mofussil Press. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,152½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	..
Teheran	29	2	26 p.m.	...	16
Suez	29	3	0 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 29th March, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	31	...	1
„ Madras	...	28	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th March, 1894.
Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·835
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of wind*	NW, SW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	175
Fall of Rain	0.00
Total fall during month	0·02
„ „ year	0·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of 22nd March, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 17th Mar. 1894 ..	8,855,600
Balance to be remitted from 18th March to 31st March, 1894	9,844,400

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

LEWIS—March 20, at Dinapore, John Gerald, infant son of Surgeon-Major J G S Lewis, Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894.

IF as Bishop Hall used to teach, it is an aid to contentment to reflect that others are worse off than ourselves, the people of Bombay may derive a melancholy satisfaction in reflecting that, if the existing police force of the town and island is insufficient, its numerical strength compares very favourably with that with Rangoon, where, according to the local papers, the police force is entirely inadequate to cope with the reign of terror now existing in the Burmese Presidency. While Bombay has eighty-six policemen to each square mile, and Calcutta one hundred and forty-three, Rangoon has only been employing twenty-eight. However, some re-organization has been attempted in Rangoon, and the force is to be raised from 600 to 750. But this augmentation will, it seems, according to the excited local chroniclers, add but little to the number of men doing duty on beats in the street, as the police school will absorb the time of an inspector, a head constable, six sergeants, six first-class constables, and one hundred and two men under instruction. The value of a staff of mounted men has been recognised in the scheme, and thirty men are to be mounted to regulate the street traffic. "As a matter of fact," says the *Rangoon Times*, "only 408 constables are available now for town duty; and the new scheme does not add to this number, which will always be less than 408 when leave and sick casualties are counted. When all the men are present on duty and well, there are only 102 beats in Rangoon, which has an area of twenty-two square miles." After giving a comparative statement as to the police forces of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, the paper sums up the situation in language of becoming severity. "Rangoon has now next to no police; and seemingly never will have any, until the Government wake up to a proper idea of the fitness and dimensions of things. The force should be doubled at the very least; and then in ten more years that number will not be enough for the rapidly-rising town filled with the most motley crowd of Asiatics." Without concerning ourselves with the possible needs of the capital of Burma ten years hence, let us look a little more closely into the existing state of affairs. It must at the outset be borne in mind that in view of the outrages on life and property, which have of late been so painfully frequent, public feeling in Rangoon runs high, and the accounts which the local journals give must be heavily discounted by reason of the excitement of the hour. The sensational statements of the Rangoon press bring to mind the quaint comparison made by an English writer of the seventeenth century. "The spreading of rumours," he wrote "may be likened to the art of pin making. There is usually some truth which I call the wire. As this is passed from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point, and others put on the head, and at last the pin is completed."

Although the cosmopolitan population of the chief town of Burma has an evil reputation, it requires an amount of credulity we do not possess to believe the telegraphic message received the other day from Rangoon that "forty-four cases of murder and assault have come to the notice of the police in the past week, making the total number of crimes of violence since January 1st no fewer than 334." So far as can be judged from a distance—more especially in view of an anti-climax to which we shall presently refer—it seems incredible that such a "reign of terror" should exist, or if it does exist should be met by the inadequate measure of adding twenty-five per cent. to the constabulary. If the figures given are even approximately true, then the local journal does not exceed the bounds of moderation when it charges the local Government with indifference to a state of affairs, which renders it positively unsafe for any respectable person to walk abroad after dark unless he is well armed or is accompanied by others. But when the very worst case that excited writers bring forward falls to the ground, people at a distance are apt to think that the atmosphere is densely clouded by the smoke of exaggeration. About three weeks ago Mr. Harold Pearce, a European assistant in the firm of Messrs. Benning and Co., after playing a game of golf at the gymkhana, left, at about eight o'clock in the evening, to walk to his residence—a distance of about two miles. He was carrying with him a small handbag, containing his golf suit, and had nothing on his person calculated to excite the cupidity of evil-doers, not even a watch and chain. But he did not reach home, and there was a universal impression in the city that Mr. Pearce's handbag was seen by a gang of budmashes, who concluding that it contained something of value, assaulted and murdered its unfortunate possessor and threw the body into the river or canal. "The police," said the *Rangoon Times*, "seem to have no clue, and all they can say in regard to the matter is, that they are making enquiries." The European residents were roused into action by this supposed outrage, and a memorial was presented to the Chief Commissioner on the subject. A reward of seven hundred rupees—five hundred by Government and two hundred by Messrs. Benning and Company—was offered for information leading to the discovery of the body of the missing man. But just before this supposed murder had outrun the proverbial period of nine days' wonderment a telegram was received in Rangoon announcing that Mr. Pearce had quietly slipped away and was in Penang. It is stated that since January 1st there have been twelve "mysterious disappearances," but in the light of the Pearce case, it would be rash to assume that they are all the outcome of murderous attacks. The last disappearance alleged by the local journals is that of a Jewess, the wife of Mr. David Sassoon, who is said to have left her home—in the centre of the town—wearing three thousand rupees worth of jewellery, and who has not since been heard of. To add to the troublous times through which Burma is passing, there are rumours that the Mingoon Prince will arrive in the Province very shortly and raise the standard of revolt. The Government of India are kept fully appraised of the doings of the Prince, and this rumour is, we believe, altogether groundless, but nevertheless it indicates the unsettled feeling which exists in Burma.

While strongly deprecating the sensational journalism which has exaggerated the position of affairs, there can be little doubt that life and property in Rangoon are just now inadequately protected. "Wherever there is authority," says an old writer, "there is a natural inclination to disobedience," and there is no doubt that this natural inclination—nowhere so strong as among the heterogeneous inhabitants of an Eastern city—will somewhat strongly assert itself in Rangoon unless decisive measures are taken to restore the majesty of the law. The opinions of the respectable inhabitants should be emphatically expressed by means of a public meeting or two; and both the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India duly informed of the resolutions arrived at. If a tithe of what we hear from Rangoon is true, the authorities are in duty bound to take more drastic remedies than have yet been adopted, to secure a reasonable degree of safety to life and property. Pending a substantial increase of the police force it would be better to enrol special constables than to allow disorder to gain the upper hand. The primary duty of a Government is to protect the life and property of its subjects, and to this end the executive must take adequate measures. Burma is just now supplying an evil example to the disaffected and lawless which can only be productive of harm, for it is calculated to weaken faith in the power of Government to keep the upper hand against organised crime. No time should be lost in investigating the alleged ineptitude of the police of Rangoon—an incapacity that has led the local journal to speak with savage irony, of the recent rise in the salaries of the head constables as "unearned increment." The resources of civilization are not exhausted; in fact, they have as yet scarcely been put into operation at Rangoon. We doubt not that when full use is made of these resources, the evil-doers will learn that organised crime cannot be made to pay.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation the old yet ever new question of street-lighting came up for discussion, and it was decided to sanction the renewal of the Gas Company's contract for a period of one year from June 30th next, with a view to giving a thorough trial to the Welsbach burner. This was under the circumstances the best course to adopt, as the experiments already made with the Welsbach patent cannot be regarded as conclusive. The burners have been put into old-fashioned street lamps, instead of the air-proof and insect-proof chambers which are required, and which in the case of private consumers have led to very satisfactory results, both in doors and out. At the next meeting of the Corporation Mr Roughton intends to bring forward the whole question of street-lighting. The Auer or Welsbach burner, was invented by Dr. Auer von Welsbach, of Vienna, several years ago, and made a premature appearance in London about 1887. The principle of the patent is the admission of gas through three or four tiny perforations after passing which it is mixed with air in such proportion as to furnish a pure blue, smokeless flame. Over this is placed a cone, or "mantle" of delicate network, which burns with a bright, steady incandescence, the gas flame filling the internal space and being itself unseen. The preparation of the mantle is one of the most beautiful parts of the invention. The process is very interesting. In the factory-room are some eight or nine tables, at each of which sit girls engaged in the various processes of manufacture. A fine cotton-crochet web, like the toe of a stocking is steeped in a chemical solution, the ingredients of which are four or five extremely rare metals—zirconium, thorium, lanthanum, cerium, &c.—the oxides of which have the property of sustaining incandescence at a very high temperature without being consumed. The proportioning of these rare ingredient is the work upon which Dr. Welsbach has spent so many years of his life. By different combinations of these metals or "earths" different effects are obtained. The web, after being steeped, washed, pressed, and dried, is tied up at one end, and then passed over to a table where a hot Bunsen flame is directed upon it. This has the curious effect of burning the cotton right out, leaving a ghostly relic or simulacrum behind, consisting of the chemicals with which it was impregnated. This fragile and delicate cone is hardened in another flame, and then, after being dipped into collodion to stiffen it, is ready for use. The finished mantle is slipped over the burner, and supported by a magnesium prop up the middle. In this way it acts as a miniature Davy lamp, cutting off the flame from the outside air and absorbing the heat itself. When introduced in 1887 in London by the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, the burner did well, but in consequence of imperfections in the manufacture it fell off in popularity, and the company found itself in difficulties. Two years ago reconstructions took place on the strength of greater facilities for obtaining the somewhat rare materials employed in manufacture; and since that time the company has enjoyed an enviable measure of success. No fewer than 80,000 burners have been sold in England during a period of four months, and they are also largely used for street-lighting on the Continent, the cities where it has been successfully adopted, including Berlin, Munich, Wiesbaden, and Brussels, while at the Antwerp Exhibition this form of lighting will be one of the specialities. It is claimed that by their light, as is the case with the arc light, colours are perfectly distinguishable; and they have the advantage over all other gas-burners of using very little gas, consuming in consequence little oxygen from the air, and giving out only a moderate amount of heat. The figures for consumption, recorded in London by a gentleman in no way interested in the success of the company, were 3½ cubic feet per hour, for a light of 60 candles and 2½ for a light of thirty candle-power. This result compares very favourably with that of the sixteen-candle-power burner of the ordinary kind, which consumes nearly five cubic feet of gas per hour. This method of illumination can be applied to any of the purposes for which electric light is useful, except perhaps in coal mines and powder magazines, and when arranged in clusters makes a good substitute for the large arc-lamp. It is claimed that the burners will last for some 1,000 hours, without diminution of lighting power; they can be affixed to any gas-fitting; they are free from flickering or unsteadiness. We believe the Welsbach burner only requires to be fairly tested under suitable conditions to ensure its adoption on as considerable scale for the lighting of the streets of Bombay as for those of Berlin and Munich.

SIR RICHARD MEADE, whose name is familiar throughout the length and breadth of India died a week, ago. Sir Richard was seventy-three years of age and for fifty years he served the state in India. The Indian Army, as a contemporary declares, mourns as gallant and brave a soldier as ever drew a sword, and the State of Hyderabad, where he was Resident for nearly five years, has lost one whose interest in her welfare, progress, and development only ceased at his death; while in that State and in Mysore, where he was so well-known and widely respected, many feel the loss of a warm personal friend. He entered the Bengal Army so long ago as 1838, attaining his majority twenty years later after serving with the force under Sir Hugh Rose in the Mutiny. The energy with which he acted at Gwalior will be long remembered, and he was successful in inducing the rebels to lay down their arms and bringing about the occupation of the palace of Scindia without bloodshed. At the close of the Mutiny he served in the pursuit of Tantia Topi and succeeded in capturing that daring and ubiquitous rebel. Soon afterwards he took up his first political appointment as Agent at Gwalior. In 1861 he became Agent to the Governor-General for Central India at Indore, and for nine years held that position. Then he was placed in charge of the Chief Commissionership of Mysore and Coorg for five years. He went to Baroda as Political Agent and Special Commissioner. At the age at which now-a-days an officer is deemed to have rendered the state all the service it cares to have of him he was transferred to Hyderabad, where he continued until 1881. At that time the first Sir Salar Jung was in office and the friction arising out of the pertinacity with which that distinguished administrator pressed the Berar claims became at one moment so great that it was popularly believed that Sir Richard ordered a special train to be got ready to transport the Minister to British territory. In 1881 Sir Richard left India, but he continued up to the time of his death to preside over the Board of Directors of the Nizam's Railway. Sir Richard received the Knight Commandership of the Star of India and the C. I. E.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to legalise the Behring Sea Fisheries Award, and apologised for the delay which has taken place in doing so. The award was given so long ago as August 15 last, so it can scarcely be said that the attempt to attribute the delay to forgetfulness consequent on the change of Government was wholly successful. The American Government appears to have complained of the inaction of the British Parliament, and now the Bill is to be introduced without further delay. The dispute between Great Britain and Canada on the one part and the United States on the other, in reference to Sealing Rights in the Behring Sea, commenced eight years ago, and numerous unpleasant incidents occurred until a year ago, almost to the day, when the Court of Arbitration sat. Sir Charles Russell who is in charge of the Bill was as Attorney-General, leader of the English counsel, entrusted with the representation of the case of Great Britain before the Arbitration Court. That court found in the main against the United States, and in favour of Great Britain. The new Bill will legalise the regulations which were framed as the outcome of the award, and they will remain in force for five years, being subject to revision at the end of every five. By these regulations sealers of both nationalities will be prohibited from capturing seals with in a distance of sixty miles from the Privyloff Islands. A close season of three months will be fixed, steamers will be forbidden to enter the sealing trade, and the use of nets, fire-arms, and explosives will be illegal.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS was present at the St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon, last evening, to witness a series of Shakesperian tableaux by the girls of the institution. The programme consisted of ten interesting items, which were all performed very creditably by the girls, attention being evidently paid on their training to a consideration that the primary object of the tableaux was an educational one. The ladies and gentlemen responsible for the musical part of the entertainment were Mr. Schmuck, Miss Schmuck, Miss Grogan, Miss Necker, Miss Frank Anderson, and Miss Pitts.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued last evening in review of the report in the state of crime and the working of the police in the several divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892. The delay is commented upon in the resolution.

WE regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Vasudeo Athle, M. A., LL. B., the Naib-Dewan of Baroda, which took place last evening, at his temporary residence, the "Hermitage" Cumballa Hill. The deceased had been ailing for some time past, and was brought to Bombay for a change a few days ago, but he became worse. His death is deeply regretted amongst a large circle of friends and relations.

THE inaugural meeting of the supporters of the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India was held, last evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Committee, in the Town Hall. Lord Harris, who presided, said that, apart from his official capacity, he was within his right, in taking an interest in the movement as a member of the general public. Bacteriology was supported by almost all the scientific men of eminence. There was great need for such an institute in this country, for he believed that whoever was bitten by a mad dog would, if he could afford it, go to Paris to be treated at the Pasteur Institute. It was a voluntary movement by the public, and the Government of India were prepared to give the services of a qualified medical officer to take charge of the institute, if it was established on such a basis as to guarantee a sufficient income for its maintenance and if a satisfactory scheme was arranged for its management. Mr. Hankin delivered an interesting and able lecture on the principles and methods of Pasteurism. A resolution was then passed affirming the desire of starting a Pasteur Institute in India, and that subscription for the furtherance of this object should be invited. Before the resolution was put to the meeting, Lord Harris invited discussion, but as nobody rose to speak, the resolution was put to the vote and carried, the only dissentient being Mrs. Sarah Gostling.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice of Bombay, proceeds home on six months' leave of absence, which commences from the 28th prox.

MR. R. LAMBERT, Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. J. FAIRLIE MUIR, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. F. MACCARTIE is allowed furlough for eight months.

MR. P. J. FITZGIBBON has been appointed Executive Engineer, Poona District, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. E. K. Reinold.

HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL has approved the rules framed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for regulating the procedure and practice in cases brought before the High Court under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.

MR. RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER, BA., LL.B., has been granted a *sanad* to practice as a vakil of the Bombay High Court. As the honorary secretary of the Elphinstone Union for many years, he has shown himself to be a young man of much intelligence, zeal, and ability. He has collected and published in book-form the interesting lectures and addresses delivered before the Union in past years; and is the local laureate who has frequently contributed to our columns.

UNDER the new Tariff Act, it is directed that a duty at the rate of six annas a maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois will be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a Bill to legalise the Behring Sea Fisheries Award and to regulate future sealing in that quarter. The American Government, he said, had sharply complained of the delay that had taken place with the award but he explained the affair had been forgotten owing to the change in the Government.

THE FRENCH IN TIMBUCTOO.

Latest advices state that fresh fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of Timbuctoo, and that the French have attacked and routed two bands of Tuaregs.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Hon'ble George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, in presenting the Tariff to the Canadian Parliament, explained that the development of industries since 1878 and the lowering of prices obviated the necessity of maintaining the same amount of protection. Great Britain and the Colonies would, he said, share in every mutual concession made by Canada to the United States.

MARCH 29.

The general effect of the Canadian Tariff is to benefit the trade with Great Britain. Sugar is free up to sixteen Dutch Standard.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The death is announced of General Robert Patton.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 0-30 p.m., to-day.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council, to-day, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller presented the report of the Committee on the Bill amending the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882. He said that under the present arrangement the Bill will not be further proceeded with till a copy of the report is sent Home for consideration by the Secretary of State's Council.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Macdonell moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and the report of the Committee on it be taken into consideration. The last provision of the Bill, he said, enabling Local Governments to appoint village headmen for the purposes of the Act stood as originally. As an explanation the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in commenting on the Bill, drew attention to that provision.

The Select Committee have met his Honour's wishes by throwing the provision into a separate section, and have accepted his Honour's suggestion that Local Governments should be enabled to make the rules and control the operations of the section.

The mover remarked, in conclusion, that if the amendment turns out to be ineffectual no harm will have been done, while experience will have been gained on the matter in which we can only advice securely. After further discussion the Bill was passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Warner introduced the Bill to amend the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act of 1879. He said that the comparatively short Bill, which he introduced, represented the desire of the Bombay Government to give effect to the recommendations made by the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. Section 72 of the Bill was amended so as to exclude from special limitation period any new tracts of the country to which the Deccan Reliefs Act can be extended to in the expectation that the ordinary law of limitation will presently be amended to provide a reasonable time within which all suits will be brought. It was also agreed that the Bill and statements of objects and reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Pascal, Sub-divisional Officer of the Pakokku District, telegraphs that on the morning of the 28th instant, a gang of dacoits, numbering about 150, set fire to the Pauk police station. Mr. Pascal, with ten military police, set off in pursuit, overtaking the dacoits at noon. The leader of the gang was shot dead, and thirty prisoners and ten ponies were captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning,

ADEN, MARCH 28,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera sailed here this evening.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10 a.m., is expected here, on Friday night, the 30th instant.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3/8
Bar Silver	27 1/8

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 28.

10 p.m.	80·2

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	85·6

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 27th was 565, giving a death-rate of 34·36 per annum per thousand as against 25·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 117 died from fevers; 20, small-pox; 30, measles; 66, phthisis; 1, cholera; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 111, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 22, still-born; 41, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 268; Hindu outcaste, 48; Musalman, 140; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 7; European, 6; and Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 186 as against 223 the corresponding period of last year, and 247 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE movement for the establishment of a High Court for the Punjab is being actively carried on.

MR. Power, Commissioner of Burdwan, retires in May, and will be succeeded by Mr. R. C. Dutt. This is first time, we believe, that a native Civilian has held a Commissionership in Bengal.

THE Viceroy Li Hung Chang has received the honour of the "Three-eyed Peacock Feather." This is the highest distinction obtainable in China, and has not been bestowed, it is said, for the past three hundred years.

The following arrangements have been made by the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, consequent upon Mr. Dunsterville, the Chief Auditor of the Company, proceeding to England upon 12 months' sick leave. Mr. Wake to act as Chief Auditor, and Messrs. Corben and Mitchell to act as First and Second Assistant-Auditors respectively.

THE Postal authorities in England (says a telegram from Rangoon) failing to apprehend the situation, have arranged for sending a direct supplementary mail to Colombo and Rangoon by the Bibby Line of steamers from Liverpool and Marseilles. These steamers are now carrying supplementary mails between Rangoon and Colombo and Colombo and Port Said.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WODEHOUSE, acting Fourth Assistant Resident at Aden, has been appointed a member of the Aden Port Trustees, vice Mr. L. P. Walsh.

MR. R. GILES has been appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. H. E. Watson, deceased, continuing to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Shikarpur. Mr. C. E. S. Steele will take Mr. Giles' place as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, and will continue to act in a similar capacity in Thar and Parkar. Mr. H. C. Mules is to be Head Assistant Collector on the Sind Commission, vice Mr. Steele promoted.

MR. A. SHEWAN, Administrator, Rajpipla State, has, at the recommendation of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Punch Mahals and Reva Kantha, sanctioned the introduction of the Kindergarten system into the Vernacular Schools of Nandode. He has also sanctioned the establishment of fourteen new schools in the Rajpipla State.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* the Amir of Afghanistan has ordered sixty Gatling guns through Mr. Martin, his agent, in England, presumably with the consent of the British Government. As we believe that we can now thoroughly depend on the loyalty and good faith of our neighbour, there is not the remotest objection to his having six hundred machine guns if he chooses to pay for them. But perhaps we may be pardoned for pointing out that there are not half-a-dozen machine guns in India, and that possibly it would have been more in accordance with sound military principles to arm the main body of the Imperial defensive force with these valuable weapons before large quantities of them are found in the hands of—well, let us call them the outposts. Until every cavalry regiment in India is supplied with a Maxim gun, the sixty gatlings for Kabul will be a standing reproach to our army.

A BLACK-BORDERED prefactory note, signed by the familiar initials of Dr. W. W. Hunter, and prefixed to Dr. John Bradshaw's memoir of that great administrator Sir Thomas Munro, conveys the mournful reminder that the author of this skilfully-condensed and ably-written monograph has passed away while his book was in the press. The volume forms one of the important series of brief biographies issuing from the Clarendon Press under the title of "Rulers of India." "John Bradshaw," says Dr. Hunter, "devoted twenty-five years to education in India, twenty-three of them as a Professor or Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. A scholarly man of letters and a patient searcher into the local sources of Indian history, he leaves a memory which will be cherished by many friends, but his sudden death deprives the world of the harvest of his long labours."

AT the last meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council an Irrigation Bill was introduced. The Bill provides for the construction, restoration, repair and maintenance of irrigation and drainage works. The former are as important for agricultural purposes in South Travancore, as the latter are in upper and middle Travancore, and both classes of works are with few exceptions in a state of disrepair. A registration Bill was also introduced, framed on the lines of the British Indian Registration Act III. of 1877, as amended by Act XII. of 1879.

COLONEL MELLISS, C. S. I., inspected the Sirmur Sappers on the 21st and 22nd. They are a smart, hard-working and well-disciplined corps—men who can turn their hands to almost anything and seem to take a pleasure in hard work. Colonel Melliss told them that they could be of great value to any army in the field, and that their Commandant, Bir Bikram Singh, the Rajah's son, deserved great praise for having so heartily identified himself with his men and his profession.

THE procedure which will govern in future the adjustment of money specially granted or advanced to Volunteer corps has been decided by Government, and Controllers of Military Accounts are publishing instructions in their circulars.

AT the last meeting of the local Legislative Council the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to pay a well-deserved tribute to Mr. J. R. Reid. By Mr. Reid's retirement the public service of the N.-W. Provinces loses its senior officer in the administrative branch, and loses in him ability, experience and character which it will be difficult to replace. It is unlikely that Mr. Reid's name is widely known outside the N.-W. P. and Oudh: even within these Provinces it has never been one of those names which rejoiced in public notoriety. Mr. Reid has never sought prominence for himself in connection with any of those popular agitations of fashionable excitements of the hour, which have brought other men's names before the public. His retiring disposition and modesty made him indifferent to that social ostentation to which some men owe much of their official success. Whatever position or reputation Mr. Reid has achieved, have been won by sheer merit and by single-minded devotion to the task before him, whatever it might be.

A FEW days ago the body of a murdered woman was found lying outside the city gate at Ajmere. This is said to be the fourth murder of women discovered at the same spot, three having occurred within a week; two of the perpetrators were, however, arrested at Lucknow and Agra.

COMPLAINTS had previously reached the Lahore paper of the molestation of respectable females who go to the Golden Temple at Amritsar to worship, by bad characters who resorted thither for the purpose. We are glad to hear that an example has been made of one budmash who was caught in the act by Sirdar Gurdit Singh and Ram Ganga, joint manager of the Temple, who having charged him under section 354 of the Act XV., sent him to the district court where he got one year's imprisonment. This will, no doubt, have a most salutary effect.

THE rumour comes again from Jellalabad, but possibly with no better foundation than before, that the Amir intends going on a pilgrimage to Mecca this year instead of visiting England. Indeed, the Afghans generally do not believe that the Amir ever really intended to visit England, but at the most to send his son Habibulla with Sir S. Pyne. The Amir, they say, does not feel quite enough confidence in the English to trust himself so completely in their power: but, with his increasing English colony in Kabul, he has hostages enough perhaps for the safety of his son!

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests for India, his rejoined from leave, and is now at Dehra, where he will remain until the annual examination of the students of the senior class at the Imperial Forest School is over.

The drift of the Hon'ble Babu Charoo Chunder Mittra's questions at the last meeting of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council regarding the text-books used in the Education Department is not quite clear on the face of them, observes the *Pioneer*; but if he desired to establish that the compilation of these books is very often entrusted to totally incapable persons, there would seem to be excellent ground for the complaint. Should anyone doubt this statement let him turn to the letter we publish in another column under the heading "Annotation in Exclesis." The compiler of the "English readers" on which an Indian schoolboy depends for his knowledge of English literature, has apparently begun by making a number of extracts from similar books published in England. He has then sent these extracts to the press, and after receiving proofs has sat down to write notes. Unfortunately he has not reckoned with the printer's devil, and the consequence is that we have a series of elaborate notes in explanation of poetical subtleties that never existed except in the brain of the annotator. Students of the earlier Shakesperean commentators know how frequently hidden meanings of great subtlety and beauty (in the commentator's opinion) can be put into misprints. The professional compiler employed by the N.-W. P. Education Department is a genius in this way. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," for instance, is not a recondite work, and when the printer's devil wrote,

> And his fingers they noticed were ever *staying*
> As if impatient to be playing;

even a professional complier might have known that it was the printer's devil and not Browning—who wrote *straying*—that was at work: but we have an elaborate note explaining that by *staying* Browning meant to picture the Piper "holding himself in a position for playing and yet abstaining from doing so." Still more entertaining is the notion that Mss Hemans ever wrote "Sweep o'er thy sports, thou wild and wrathful main," and that by sport, she meant treasure-laden ships, "here called the sports or play-things of the sea." The poetess wrote *spoils*, but then she had not the professional complier at her elbow to suggest subtleties. There is much more of a similar kind. Our correspondent very pertinently asks if pupils are to receive marks for diligent study of the professional complier or of the English author. The question is one we cannot pretend to answer. An Educational Department which passes text-books of this sort will do anything. Mr. Impey stated at the meeting of the Legislasive Council that the names of the authors of the various text-books will shortly be given to the world: which is as it should be. As Sir Toby Belch says, "Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before 'em. . . . Is it a world to hide virtues in ?"

PUTTING furlough aside, and not counting Mr. J S. Mackintosh, the administration in the N.-W. Provinces loses no less than seven senior officers this hot weather. The sudden and lamented death of Mr. J. White accounts for one: Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. F. E. Elliot retired on completion of their full term of service: but four officers leave voluntarily, Mr. J. R. Reid (1st April), Mr. F. W. Porter (5th May), Mr. A. Macmillan (19th May), and Mr. H. W. Gibson (1st April). The loss of so many senior officers would be a misfortune at any time, but there is a special reason why the weakening of the senior ranks is to be regretted at the present time. It is men of from 12 to 14 years' service who are best qualified to act as district officers, but owing mainly to short recruitment in the years 1880, 1881, 1882 there is a marked dearth of officers of this standing. Of three sent out in 1880 one, Mr. L. M. Thornton, is on special duty with the Government of India. Of two whose services date from 1881, it is doubtful whether one, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, will return to the country. Finally, of two sent out in 1882 one, Mr. A. L. Saunders, is with the Central Provinces Commission. In other words there are only four officers of the years from which District Magistrates could best be drawn, available for service in the Provinces at the present time. In short, the senior ranks of the service are suffering depletion by premature retirement to an extent never reckoned on when the recruitment of the middle years was made: with the result that districts have now to be entrusted to youngsters of from 4 to 6 years' service who, whatever their natural capacity, cannot possibly be qualified by experience to undertake the responsibilties of the position.

THE Amir's son, Habibullah Jan, recently went from Jellalabad in company with General Gholam Haider to inspect the Afghan frontier at Kunar on the borders of Kafiristan. He returned to Jellalabad on the 16th, and on the 21st held a durbar in connection with Nowroz, where sweetmeats were distributed to the people and khillats and titles given.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent reports that one Sanah Gul Badmash, who is an influential man of Zar Bacha in Jellalabad Province, had come to Jellalabad with an escort of ten sowars, to take up the work to which he had been appointed by the Amir, to act in consultation with General Ghulam Haider Khan in strengthening the Khyber defences on the Afghan side.

As we have already announced, says the *Englishman*, the delimitation of the Afghan fontier will shortly be begun; and the Kurram boundry will probably be dealt with first under the direction of Mr. Merk. In this connection it is interesting to note that the report of the Punjab Government on the administration of the Valley during the past official year is highly satisfactory. A simple form of justice is administered under the supervision of the Political Officer by decision of jirga or kazi in accordance with the "Turizuna" or ancient code of Turi customs; and at the instance of the Turis themselves it is proposed to carry out a rough summary settlement by measuring and freshly assessing all cultivated lands. Furthermoro, a local militia of 800 sepoys and 53 sowars has been enlisted under two European officers, and no difficulty was experienced in recruiting up to the full strength required. All the sowars, it is stated, are Turis, but the infantry will eventually be composed of 600 Turis and 100 Zaimushts with 100 men of miscellaneous tribes. For the present it has been thought advisable for the sake of drill and discipline to introduce a small leaven of about 50 officers, non-commissioned officers and men from the native army. A site for a head-quarter station has been selected in the plain near Malana, about eight miles from the old Kurram fort. It is situated at an elevation of about 5,500 feet above the sea, at the foot of the Sufed Koh. The cantonment will consist of a defensible enclosure large enough to include the lines of the personal escort, together with a strong keep or citadel.

A NUMBER of Muhammadans in East Bengal have been discovered to be as devout worshippers of the Hindu goddess *Durga* as the Hindus of the *Shakta* sect themselves. The *Runghore Dik-Prakash*, a vernacular paper, wrote a long article on the subject, instancing the fact as affording a proof of the silent power of absorption which Hinduism, in spite of being a non-proselytizing religion, possesses. This roused the ire of a vernacular Mussalman journal which retorts by pointing out that there are many Hindus all over India who worship the Muhammadan *Pirs* and kill cows to eat beef. The controversy shows that Hindus and Mussulmans in certain parts are finding new ways of exciting bad blood between themselves.

A SMALL expedition which was about to start for the Tlangtlang country to enforce the annual fine of fifty guns which has been inflicted until they deliver up Lalwe, the leader in the attack on Lieutenant Mocatta's party in 1891, has been rendered unnecessary, as the Tlangtlangs have come in to Falam with the guns and promise to surrender Lalwe.

THE transfer of Mr. D. F. Addis, from the Collectorship of Muzuffernagar to the Judgeship of Hardoi, is another illustration of the reversion to a policy securing a freer interchange between the judicial and executive in the N.-W. Provinces. In addition to the appointments announced in the last *Gazette*, Mr. D. Calnan goes to Jhansi from Lalitpur as officiating Collector, Mr. H. O. W. Robarts taking charge of Lalitpur. Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Collector of Hamirpur, proceeds on furlough, Mr. A. Sabonadiere taking his place. Mr. J. S. Mackintosh has applied to retire from the service from the 27th April. His application has been forwarded to the Government of India for orders.

THE LATE MR. JOHN FLEMING, C.S.I.

WITH the death of Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., closes the career of one who, some thirty-five years ago, was universally esteemed and respected as "the merchant prince of Bombay." John Fleming was a name to conjure with, and there was scarcely a native merchant, in the city, from the late Mr. Kessowjee Naik downward, who did not look upon him with esteem and affection, and who would not have followed his lead in any undertaking. The influence Mr. Fleming exercised in the commercial circles of his time was almost marvellous; and it was recognised by his frequent election as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He helped greatly by his sound common-sense and unerring judgment in promoting the commercial importance of the city, and the work in which he engaged, and got others to follow him in, was always calculated to have beneficial results. It was about the year 1851 that Mr. Fleming came out to Bombay as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. W. Nichol and Company; and in a few years, with his brother, Mr. J. N. Fleming, was made a partner of the firm. With the assistance of Messrs. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Velljee Mulloo, he stated the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, of which Messrs. W. Nichol and Company were appointed the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and laid the foundation of the future greatness of the firm. With the late Mr. George Manson as their chief assistant, the company reclaimed land at the Musjid, Carnac, and Clare Bunders, acquiring the ownership of valuable property, which the local Government subsequently purchased for about two crores of rupees. The shares of the company, of the value of about Rs. 5,000 each, were quoted at as high as Rs. 25,000. Mr. Manson was afterwards appointed secretary to the Bombay Port Trust when the foreshore properties passed into the possession of Government. Over against the wall in his office-room, Mr. Fleming had his motto written in large Gujerati letters—"Patience is a great treasure;" and by his patience and perseverance, he was instrumental in the establishment of several joint-stock concerns, such as the Metal Mart and Byculla Iron Works, which afterwards passed into the hands of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; the Frere Press Company; the Nichol Press Company; and the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, which latter were started with the active co-operation of Mr. Seymour Keay, M. P., and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. Some of the press companies, which Mr. Fleming succeeded in establishing, were subsequently amalgamated, and are at present represented by the New Mofussil Company, Limited. Besides dealing largely in cotton and other produce, and acting as agents to several shipping and insurance companies Mr. Fleming secured for his firm the agency of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and managed to run their steamers between Bombay and Calcutta and the chief coast ports at great profit to the company. While in Bombay Mr. Fleming opened a branch firm in Kurrachee, under the name of Fleming and Company, which continued in business for many years; and after the retirement of Mr. John Smith, the senior partner of Messrs. W. Nichol and Co., Mr. Fleming became the senior partner of the firm. As a man of sound practical good sense, Mr. Fleming would have nothing to do with the Back Bay Reclamation Company, which was started by the Hon. Mr. M. H. Scott, partner in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Premchund Roychund, and others in the time of Sir Bartle Frere, and which turned the heads of a great many prominent citizens and even Government officials. In 1866, in recognition of his valuable services to the commerce of the city, Mr Fleming was made a C.S.I. Mr. Fleming was instrumental in starting the Saw Mills at Tank Bunder and the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, which subsequently passed into the hands of Government. Mr. Fleming in later years joined Mr. Kirby in the work of contractors for the construction of the Bombay Docks; and on the conclusion of work finally retired from India. On his subsequent return to this country, he established the firm of Messrs. Melville and Co. with Mr. James Melville and R. Wilson as his partners. On Mr. Melville's retirement, Mr. Fleming continued to do business with Mr. R. Wilson, under the name of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., in piece-goods and other merchandise; but afterwards made over the business to others who carried it on under the name of Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co., his son, who was afterwards drowned in the wreck of the s. s. Roumania, being one of the partners thereof. Mr. Fleming was a large-hearted, liberal-minded man, and was a true friend of the people of this cuontry. He leaves behind him a widow and one son.

THE NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

REVISED RULES AS TO TRASHIPMENT.

A DRAFT of the revised rules relating to the transhipment of goods has been issued by the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. Persons objecting to these rules are required to communicate the same in writing to the Secretary Revenue Department within one month of the date of the publication of the notification. The rules which will come into force on April 13th, provided that a written "transhipment" leave to tranship goods will be granted by the Customs Collector, on application in writing being duly made in a prescribed form. No goods be transhipped unless and until—(*a*) a tranship permit covering the same is produced; (*b*) the transhipment fees, if any, have been paid; (*c*) an order to let tranship has been obtained, in writing on the tranship permit.

When it is desired to tranship goods (not being arms and ammunition or explosives or petroleum) from one steamer to another and the receiving steamer is to start within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the discharging steamer, such transhipment may be effected with the permission and under the superintendance of the Preventive Officer on board, in anticipation of the production of a tranship permit and of the payment of the transhipment fees, if any, payable in respect thereof: provided that the agent or master of the discharging steamer furnishes the Preventive Officer with a list of all the goods which it is desired to tranship. The tranship permit for these goods shall be obtained, and the transhipment fees, if any, thereof, shall be paid immediately after the Import General Manifest has been put in. In the case of dutiable goods or goods the importation of which into British India is restricted by any law, and the transhpment of which is not subject to any special regulations, leave to tranship to any Foreign port on the Continent of India or any port in Ceylon other than a port included in any Customs Union with the British Indian Government shall not be given unless the goods are to be transhipped into a steamer. When goods which are to be transhipped in a dock are temporarily deposited on a wharf or in a shed, the Superintendent of the Dock shall not allow the removal of the goods, from the wharf or shed, without the production of all such documents as are required by these rules, or except under the superintendence of a Customs Officer.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

THE following resolution was issued last evening:—The Government of India should be informed, in reply to their letter No. 328, dated the 11th July, 1893, that, as stated in the letter from this Government (No. 1202, dated the 24th February, 1893), the advantages of having a uniform system of anthropometry throughout India are fully recognized by the Governor in Council, and that, after a perusal of Mr. Henry's explanation of the Bertillon system as worked in Bengal, his Excellency in Council concurs in thinking that those advantages must be held to outweigh the drawbacks which were anticipated a year ago from the temporary unsettling of the system which had been introduced in this Presidency.

The Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Inspector-General of Prisons should be informed that it is the desire of Government that the system should be introduced at once into this Presidency, and they should be directed to take such steps towards effecting changes in the present system as may be necessary. It should be pointed out to the Inspector-General of Police that, in the event of difficulties arising, the Governor in Council will consider the advisability of deputing an officer to Bengal to study the system.

The cost of introducing the Bertillon system is estimated approximately at Rs. 1,500, and any charges up to this amount which may be incurred will be sanctioned by Government on being reported.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE following Resolution of Government regarding Irrigation operations in Bombay is published in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday:—

These statements complete the preliminary information as to the Irrigation Operations of the year 1893-94 in respect of new works in the Deccan and Gujarat.

The total area applied for during the year compares with that for the previous five years, as follows:—

Years.	Area applied for			Area actually irrigated.
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89	34,235	36,131	70,366	79,195
1889-90	46,519	32,473	78,992	85,550
1890-91	39,844	31,255	71,099	74,852
1891-92	40,917	41,512	82,429	96,025
1892-93	36,079	24,314	60,393	65,487
1893-94	42,311	28,452	70,763	Not known yet.

The corresponding figures of average rainfall are—

Years.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total average, as given in Revenue Reports.
1888-89	16·87	4·55	19·68
1889-90	22·38	7·28	25·75
1890-91	17·27	7·43	22·49
1891-92	13·65	3·60	17·59
1892-93	25·66	7·08	33·66
1893-94	16·87	5·05	……

Last year there was a considerable decrease in both the kharif and rabi areas, as compared with the previous three years, the decrease being accounted for by good and timely rainfall. The year 1893-94 shows a recovery co-incident with a more normal rainfall. The khariff area is 42,311 acres, and shows an increase over the figures of all the previous years, with the exception of 1889-90. The rabi area is 28,452 acres, and compares favourably with the figures of the preceding year only.

The variations in the kharif area have already been explained in paras. 6 and 7 of Government Resolution No. 148 W. I—2024, dated 22nd December 1893, and need not be again commented on here.

In the case of the majority of works the rabi area shows an increase, the most noticeable decreases being on the Hathmati, Jamda and Krishna Canals. The decrease on the Hathmati Canal (401 acres) is attributed to timely rainfall; that on the Jamda Canals (446 acres) is owing to cotton sowings in the previous kharif season which left small areas for rabi crops; while that on the Krishna Canal (330 acres) is reported to be on account of increase of kharif in the previous season. The principal increases are on the following works:—

	Acres.
Ojhar Canal	1,857
Nira Canal	1,853
Mutha Canals	473
Matoba Tank	417
Lakh Canal	297
Shirsuphal Tank	286
Gokak Canal	237

The increase in almost all cases is due to failure of rainfall. It is satisfactory to notice the resumption of irrigation on the Mohadi Channel of the Lower Panjhra River Works It also appears from the Superintending Engineers remarks that the cultivators are beginning to have greater confidence in the permanency of the water-supply of the Muchkundi Tank and to appreciate the benefits of irrigation.

The principal areas of kharif and rabi are as follows:—

Name of work.	District.	Kahrif.	Rabi.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nira Canal	Poona	11,629	7,113	18 742
Mutha Canals	Do.	5,758	2,691	8,449
Gokak Canal	Belgaum	2,901	1,056	3,957
Krishna Canal	Satara	3,742	798	4,540
Mhaswad Tank	Sholapur	3,385	1,151	4,536
Ojhar Canal	Ahmednagar	418	2,912	3,330
Bhatodi Tank	Do.	610	900	1,510
Ekruk Tank	Sholapur	1,931	606	2,537
Khari Cut	Ahmedabad.	1,683	28	1,711
Kadva River Works	Nasik	968	1,721	2,689
Jamda Canals	Khandesh	514	1,024	1,538
Maini Tank	Satara	827	451	1,278
Matoba Tank	Poona	950	720	1,670
Shirsuphal Tank	Do.	702	426	1,128
Hathmati Canal	Ahmedabad.	944	1,718	2,662
Ashti Tankl	Sholapur	709	491	1,200
Yerla River Works	Satara	647	1,110	1,757
Upper Man Rvr, Wks	Do.	950	455	1,405
Rewari Canal	Do.	642	563	1 205
Mukti Tank	Khandesh	436	646	1,082

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. H. LYSTER, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN E. A. P. HOBDAY, Royal Horse Artillery, officiates as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Oudh Circle.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE C. H. C. HENNIKER-MAJOR Rifle Brigade, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

CAPTAIN H. H. BARNET, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Loralai Division to the Bombay Command.

CAPTAIN W. H. GOODAIR, 5th Lancers, has been landed sick at Malta, and will probably return home on six months' medical leave.

MAJOR J. W. WRAY, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months, extension of leave on medical certificate.

MAJOR P. G. VON DONOP, Royal Engineers, proceeds home on completion of the tenure of his appointment as Inspector of Sub-marine Defences.

LIEUTENANT H T MARSHALL, Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed Wing Officer in the 1st Bengal Infantry.

UNDER Staff Corps leave rules Major A. A. Pearson Commandant, 24th Baluchistan Regiment is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for twelve months.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL M. JAMES, of the Indian Staff Corps, is permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India on vacating regimental command on April 8.

LIEUTENANTS A W CLARK-KENNEDY, 6th Madras, Infantry, and J. H. Lawrence Archer, 13th Madras Infantry, have resigned their probationary appointments in the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN S C F JACKSON, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be posted to the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, on vacating his appointment at the end of the month

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major R. S. H. Moody and Captain A. L. Lynden-Bell, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenant J. H. Doveton, Bedfordshire Regiment; Captain H. H. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, but remains attached to the 2nd Battalion pending further orders, owing to ill-health. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant P. G. A. Cox, Rifl. Brigade To 4th Battalion.—Lieutenant D. E. B. Patton-Bethune, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India—Lieutenant E M J Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant D Adair Gordon Highlanders, for 12 months; Lieutenant-Colonel W G C Halkett, 31st Punjab Infantry, for 8 months; Lieutenant C de Saumarez, Royal Artillery, for 9½ months; Major J V V Baker, and Lieutenant B Gosselin, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant E V O Hewett, West Kent, Regiment; Veterinary-Captain D C Pallin; Captain A Hamilton, District Recruiting Officer; Major J Haughton, 35th Sikhs; Captain the Hon'ble O V Lumley, 11th Hussars; Major Lord E. B. Talbot 11th Hussars; Major A J C Wrench, Welsh Fusiliers, for 6 months; Lieutenant J D S Lockhart, Gordon Highlanders, for 4 months. In India—Colonel R C R Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, for 90 days: Lieutenant J H Purvis, Highland Light Infantry, for six months; Lieutenant C P F Radcliffe, Seaforth Highlanders, for 2 months.

THE fifteenth Royal Military Tournament will open this year at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Thursday, the 31st of May, and will continue until the 14th of June. The profits of this great annual gathering for the encouragement and development of skill in arms of all ranks of her Majesty's forces are handed over to the Cambridge Fund for old and disabled soldiers, or such other military charities as the Commander-in-Chief may select. The competitions have steadily grown in number and importance. Last year's tournament was the longest, most numerously attended, and most prosperous of the series. The working days rose to thirteen, as against six days in 1883, and even with this extension of time, morning competitions were in progress to clear off the lists. Nearly 1,000*l.* had been appropriated to regimental and district competitions outside the tournament itself, 3,500*l.* was transferred to the Duke of Cambridge for disposal, and the reserve fund was increased to 2,000*l.* It is considered that the attendance of strong detachments of the Victorian Horse Artillery and the New South Wales Lancers contributed in a marked degree to the success of last year's gathering.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE inaugural meeting of the Bombay committee of the Pasteur Institute of India was held last evening, in the Town Hall, his Excellency Lord Harris presided, and there were also present:—Surgeon-Major General P. S. Turnbull, the Honorable Fazulbhoy Visram, the Honourable N. N. Wadia, Kumarshiri Samatsingjee of Palitana, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, Surgeon-Captain G. H. Meyer, Surgeon-Captain J. Mills, Surgeon-Captain M. A. T. Collie, Surgeon-Major L. K. Hatch, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. F. D. Petit, Mr. T. D. Sassoon, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Mr. Jewanji Jamsetjee Modi, Dr. J. Accacio da Gama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Jan Mahomed, Captain C. E. Mardall (secretary), Vet.-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dayton (Poona), Brig-General M. Nicolson (Deesa), Dr. DeMonte, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. B. H. Dantra, Surgeon-Major Boyd, Dr. S. O. Banks, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. E. K. Tukina, and others.

The Governor, attended by Capt. Cox, arrived punctually at 5 o'clock. At the outset Capt. C. E. Mardall, the secretary of the Bombay committee, requested his Excellency to open the proceedings.

His Excellency, in introducing the lecturer, said: There is no occasion for me to detain you at any length in introducing Mr. Hankin. The object of the meeting is obvious, and has been set forth in the advertisement you have seen in the newspapers. That object is to form a committee, whose object shall be to procure funds for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India, and Mr. Hankin is here to give you his ideas upon the advantages of such an institute. The movement at present is a voluntary one, and so far all the assistance from the Government—that is the assistance promised by the Government—is one from the Government of India, That is "that they fully approve of the proposal that an Anti-rabic Institute should be established, from such funds as may be provided by the contributions of charitable persons, with such aid from the State as may be found practicable to give; and in furtherance of the project they are prepared to give the services of a qualified medical officer to take charge of the Institute when it has been established, if a sufficient income can be guaranteed for its maintenance, and a satisfactory scheme arranged for its management." It will be clear to you from the extract I have just read, that the Government of India has been very careful to safeguard itself against supporting a scheme without obtaining a security that their financial help will be properly applied, and therefore I am justified in saying that this movement is purely a voluntary one. (Applause.)

Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, then delivered his lecture, the first part of which was devoted to a description of the circumstances, under which M. Pasteur was led to take up the study of bacteriological science, and the success which attended his experiments, in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. Having dealt with the success of Pasteur's method for the prevention of diseases amongst cattle, the lecturer went on to speak of the eminent scientist's labours in regard to the study of the disease hydrophobia. After five years' patient research he found out a method for preventing the development of the disease of hydrophobia—and this was no light task. In the other diseases to which allusion had been made the microbe would be seen and traced by the aid of the microscope, but in the case of hydrophobia the saliva of mad animals was known to be infectious as a rule, although no one could say there was any microbe in the saliva, which could be looked upon as the cause of the disease. It very often happened that the saliva was charged with foreign microbes, which would kill the animal in a very short time, and which Pasteur believed owed their origin to external sources. In some cases no microbe was found, and it was impossible to cultivate the microbes by the ordinary means. Pasteur's first discovery in connection with this disease was that while bacteria was often found in the saliva it was always present in the brain, and that the disease could be prevented with great certainty by taking a piece of the brain from an unaffected animal and putting it into the brain of an affected one. A cure would thus be completely effected in periods, ranging from three weeks to five or six months. He further discovered that if the brain of an animal that had suffered from hydrophobia was taken out and put into a dry atmosphere it would gradually lose its power of reproducing disease, so much so that after it had been kept for twenty days it had no powers of reproducing disease. If it had been kept for nineteen days it would produce disease, but only to a small extent After making further discoveries Pasteur thought he might well see if a like method of inoculation could be applied to man. So great and conspicuous had been the success of this method as applied to man, that now over thirty Pasteur Institutes had been built in all parts of the world and everywhere the same favourable results had been obtained, and had proved the validity of this method (Cheers.) As might be anticipated the science had met with a great deal of opposition when first proclaimed. This was always the case with great discoveries, and he thought it was necessary there should be a strong opposition in the initial stages of a new method—an opposition brought about by the legitimate criticism of other scientific men, combined with that hatred of new things which many people were fond of evincing. But after a few years that the proofs of the value and validity of bacteriological science of this method of treatment, were so overwhelming that he believed he was right in saying that there was not at the present time a single scientific man of eminence who denied its efficacy, and who would not admit Pasteur's success. Unfortunately there was another disease, which was a familiar one in India, and he believed the proposed Institute would do much for the recovery of those suffering from it. He referred to tetanus or lockjaw, a disease which somewhat superficially resembled hydrophobia, but differed from it in that the microbe had actually been discovered in persons suffering from it. It had been found possible to grow this microbe as was the case with many others. It contained a poison, and that poison apart from it could produce disease just as the snake produced snake-poisoning, and it was a poison quite as dangerous. The symptoms in tetanus were at least as terrible as those of hydrophobia, and the disease was one of the most painful with which surgical aid had to combat. A German bacteriologist, and a Japanese bacteriologist studied that disease, and by experimenting on chickens found that when inoculated with the dead bacteria of an infected chicken, remained in good health. By careful experiment they found that animals inoculated remained quite free from the disease, and enjoyed an entire immunity from it. It was first established that the disease of tetanus could, at any rate in its earlier stage, be cured by an injection of blood taken from an animal that was already immured against the disease. Since then an attempt had been made to cure this disease amongst human beings, and up to the present time at least twenty cases had been published in which by this means a cure had been effected to a disease that had hitherto baffled all the attacks of surgical sikll. If these cures had been effected it followed that in like manner the disease could be entirely prevented by inoculation. He believed that in Calcutta and elsewhere in India this disease was extremely widespread, and it had developed to a very serious extent, and it seemed to him that it would be worth while for the officers of this proposed institute to set about making immunity lymph with an idea to extending its use in the hospitals of India. He had pointed out the certain advantages of an institute in India, but there were other benefits which would accrue from the study of bacteriology. A very distinguished man, Professor Hankin was amongst them, and had for some time been experimenting in regard to inoculation against fevers. He did not know whether these experiments could be successful, but he thought it extremely probable they would. As it had been found out that animals could be immured from cholera by inoculation so it did not require any great stretch of fancy to suppose that men could be also immured from cholera. (Cheers.) They in Bombay had recently had amongst them those who decried Western science, who would like to put an import duty on Western intellect as well as upon physical products, and who would like to turn education into an article of local manufacture. He did not wish to say one word against the ancient doctrines of the East, but speaking for the moment as a representative of science he would like to ask whether any of those ancient doctrines could reduce the mortality from hydrophobia to decimal three per cent., whether they could help to stamp out tetanus, or whether they could protect a single cow from anthrax. (Cheer). It seemed to him that the introduction of bacteriology into India would be an advantage not only to Indians but also to bacteriologists, for he had noticed amongst the Natives of India certain qualities which were beyond all else necessary to bacteriological science—and these qualities were manipulative skill and perseverance. (Cheers.) These were the chief mental equipments required and the only other weapon needful in their mental armoury was unbounded enthusiasm for the subject. As illustrating the perseverance and patience requisite in the successful carrying out of the study of bacteriology, the lecturer gave the case of a friend of his, a Japanese scientist, who had worked continuously in the study of one particular branch of the science, and whose labours had been of great value to the cause, In India there were many diseases peculiar to the country, and which could therefore not be studied in other parts of the world, and for that reason it was highly desirable for India to have an institute on the spot. These diseases too which they shared in common with the rest of the world were of the times more dangerous in India than elsewhere. A couple of years ago an Italian scientist discovered a method of producing immunity against typhoid. This disease was comparatively rare in Europe, and it was absolutely out of the question that the people generally should inoculate against it. The chances of having the disease were so small that no one would think it worth their while to be submitted to preventitive treatment. But in India the case was very different and as they knew the annual loss from typhoid amongst British soldiers was great. It would, therefore, be a step in the right direction if the Italian scientist's method was studied in India, so that the European soldiery could be inoculated against typhoid. The discovery could not be made much of in Italy owing to the absence of patients, but in India it would be of great practical value. The facts he had put before them had not been eloquently put—for eloquence he had none—but this he did not regret,for he felt that the facts cited needed not the arts of oratory to commend themselves. He had placed sufficient facts before them as to enlist the sympathy of everyone who felt for suffering humanity in the cause of the Pasteur Institute. (Cheers.) He thanked them very much for the patience with which they had listened to him.

Surg.-Major H. P. Dimmock then proposed the first resolution "that this committee is of opinion that it is most desirable that a Pasteur Institute should be started in India, and that subscriptions be invited for the furtherance of this object." In moving the resolution Dr. Dimmock remarked that the Pasteur system was the only means of curing this terrible disease, and that the system had been accepted by the most eminent pathologists and scientists. The best proofs of the success of that system were scientific facts, statistics, and experiments, and he would give the statistics from the report of the Board of Health of the city of Paris. The statistics showed that out of 11,029 individuals bitten by rabid animals 98 died, thus bringing the mortality *from that terrible malady* to only 0·88 per cent. *M. Pasteur himself recently stated* that in Paris 201 persons were treated at the institute in 1891 and not a single case proved fatal, while *amongst the very few not treated four died.* During the same year 1300 other patients from all the other parts of the world were treated in the institute in Paris. *Since the discovery by M. Pasteur the death-rate from hydrophobia in Europe has generally lessened,* which was reduced from 15 per cent. to 1·86 per cent.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, in seconding the proposition, said that it was evident that an institute of this kind was very desirable. They had no doubt that such an institute would assist the inclination and desire of introducing Western science. The idea was a very desirable one of alleviating the sufferings of human beings.

His Excellency, before putting the resolution to vote invited discussion, remarking that this was a public meeting, and all that was said had been heard by all of them, and if any of them had to say either for or against, he might express his views.

No person rising to speak on the resolution it was put to the meeting and carried, the only dissentient being Mrs. Sarah Gostling.

The honorary secretary (Captain C. E. Mardall, Presidency Paymaster) next made the announcement that Mr. P. R. Wilson (of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company) and Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama had consented to act as honorary treasurers of the Bombay fund, and that subscriptions might be paid either to them direct or into the Bank of Bombay on their account.

Mr. H. A. Acworth then proposed, that a vote of thanks be accorded to his Excellency Lord Harris for so kindly presiding at this meeting and thereby encouraging the scheme by his presence, and also to Mr. E. H. Hankin for his able and interesting lecture delivered in furtherance of the foundation of a Pasteur Institute in India. He said that the greatest encouragement which the committee would have received from the head of the Government was his Excellency's presence on the occasion of their first meeting—(applause)—andthat encouragement he had been pleased to give them at one of the hottest evening of the year and that too at great inconvenience to himself. The fact that the head of the Government of this Presidency was in sympathy with the movement must necessarily give encourgement to all those who trusted to their efforts and also to the efforts of others to establish, as other countries had done, a Pasteur Institute in Western India. (Applause.) It was gratifying to learn that no scientific man of eminence doubted the value of Mr. Pasteur's discoveries regarding hydrophobia and from this he concluded that the correspondence in the daily papers was not from a scientific man of eminence. The reason was obvious but to him it was satisfactory. It was possible that they as citizens of Bombay should know the value which had been placed upon the bacteriological institute. The establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India might be looked upon as not only the means of treating patients bitten by rabid animals but it might also lead to researches into other diseases whether the question of the presence or the absence of microbes was involved. If he were bitten by a rabid dog he would certainly go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris—(applause)—and he took it that every educated man in the city would precisely do the same thing, and he also believed that whoever had the money would certainly go to Paris to be treated in that Institute. He hoped that they would all join him in heartily thanking his Excellency for his presence that evening and Mr. Hankin for the very interesting lecture he had delivered. (Loud applause.)

Mr. E. B. Carroll seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledging the compliment, said: I am extremely obliged to you for passing this vote of thanks to me. Perhaps, I may detain you for one or two moments longer while I explain the causes for my having taken interest in the subject. It may be remembered by you who take an interest in the public affairs, that some five years ago a laboratory was established in Poona for the purposes of the study of bacteriology and no less a personage was appointed and took office than the Imperial Bacteriologist. I happened to be in office when Mr. Lingard arrived in Bombay, and I have seen it stated somewhere that recently that Government is spending large sums of money, and I suppose lakhs of rupees upon a set of buildings. I do not know in what part of India that was spent, but I can say that they were not spent in the Presidency of Bombay. The amount spent on buildings in Poona was between thirty and forty thousand rupees. Some three years ago Dr. Lingard believed that it was possible for him to pursue the study of and secure the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India and at Poona. I cannot be quite certain whether Dr. Lingard proposed that, but the idea was started, and a fellow-citizen of your own Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir—(applause)—very generously came forward and offered a lakh of rupees for the purpose of establishing a Pasteur Laboratory, and the Pasteur Laboratory would have been now established and come into existence if the Government of India had come forward in regard to the providing of the salaries of an officer. It happened that the very next year it was an extremely hot summer in Poona, and Dr. Lingard found that it was impossible to pursue his study. It put an end to the Pasteur Institute and to the Bacteriological Laboratory in Poona, and the result is that Dr. Lingard had his establishment to be removed to cooler climate. The buildings which they have could be put to other use, I might say could be put to other good use that would have amply paid their outlay if Dr. Lingard is able to continue and successfully continue the discoveries which he had made in regard to diseases. He has been successful to such an extent that he has published his first volume, and it will be a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. That is the official connection I have had with the subject of Pasteur Institute. But I am entitled to take an interest in this subject as a member of the general public; and this is a subject which requires to be looked at not only from the scientific point of view or from the statistical point of view, but from the practical point of view which Mr. Acworth has put forward. How many remedies there may be for the horrible disease of this kind, I submit that those who believe that one of these remedies is a commonsense one, are perfectly entitled to gather in a public meeting and declare that it is desirable to collect funds to establish an Institute for the furtherance of the object. (Applause.) I am entitled to take Dr. Lingard's view just as others might take different views. I entirely endorse Mr. Acworth's opinion or his intention that if he is bitten by a mad dog (which Heaven forbid) I certainly trust he will proceed to Paris. If I were in the part of a country and in office where I can live or I stop in a country where I am not in office and if bitten by a dog I would unhesitatingly go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. That is the practical point of view and in that practical point of view 99 out of 100 who have an iota of sound common-sense will agree with me. I regularly read a weekly paper, which advocated every week that hot bath should be tried when one was suffering from particular disease. If I were suffering from the same disease I should have certainly tried the hot bath. For the same reason I should go to Paris relying on the admirable statistical facts put forward by Dr. Dimmock on the responsibility and authority of the Board of Health in the city of Paris. The statistics that have been read by Dr. Dimmock are based on scientific opinion and views of men of learning in which they must put faith, although there was a body of men who opposed that Pasteur has proved the success of his Institute. We were justified in putting faith in it, and on that ground as well as on the ground of practical common-sense if I were bitten by a dog I would be justified in visiting the Pasteur Institute in the hope of being cured. If it is so it is reasonable that one should wish for a Pasteur Institute in the city in which he is living,and that is my reason for supporting the motion that has been carried that subscriptions should be invited to establish a Pasteur Institute in this country. The fact of my presence in this chair gives no guarantee of the support of the Government. I have told you the amount of support which the Government of India has promised, and I am bound to say that the Government of India without their financial appliances being safeguarded do not go very far. The fact remains that this movement is a voluntary one, and therefore it would be just if I put before you that those who believe in this system of treatment and those who have and with that there is good in it, are justified in meeting together at such a meeting and say that it was advisable to collect funds for the establishment of such an institute. This is the reason why I have taken part in these proceedings, and I venture to submit that there are good, commonsense, and practical reasons which, apart from the statistics and science, are sound enough for ordinary men. I sincerely trust that this movement, which has been inaugurated by the public and supported by the authority in other parts of India, may also receive support from the intelligent people of this Presidency and from those who have means at their disposal are willing to devote for the purpose of making experiments with a view to lessening the suffering, which mankind is apt, and from my experience of the generosity and the public support in this Presidency, I think I can go so far as to say that considerable support will come from this Presidency. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BEHIKA DALLA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr Dyaram Gidumuall, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in January last, convicted the three accused of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life.

It appears that the deceased Damoder held in mortgage the lands of the accused and of several other cultivators. In lieu of interest, he used to take half the produce of the land. Jiwa, the other deceased, was deaf and dumb from his birth but used to do menial work for Damoder. The latter had also current accounts with the accused, and he used to carry not only one half of the produce but almost the whole, and thus there was no love lost between him and the accused. On the Divail day, the assused Bhikhia went to Damoder at Pariaj and asked him to come and take his share of the paddy raised in the field mortgaged to him. The deceased, with Jiwa, yoked a cart, took seventeen gunny bags, and weighing instruments and proceeded with the accused to his field. Damodar and Jiwa sat in the cart while the accused drove them to his field. Both the deceased were expected to return the same night, but no great alarm was excited when they did not return, as their relatives thought that the grain might not have been ready by the time. The following morning Damoder's brother was informed by the owner of the bullocks yoked to the cart that the animals had come without the cart. The relatives became alarmed and they proceeded to the field and asked the accused about Damoder, who flatly denied all knowledge of him. Information was given to the Police and the dead bodies were found in a pond some four miles north of the field of the first accused. Both the deceased had ornaments on their persons at the time of their death, but when the bodies were recovered it was found that the ornaments were gone. Subsequently the first accused admitted his guilt and gave the names of the other accused who were arrested and the stolen ornaments and the knife and the hoe with which the murders of the deceased were committed, were recovered from the fields of the accused. They were found guilty of the offence and were sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence in the case, dismissed the appeal.

SECURITTY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOOLABDAS BHIDAS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. J. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Surat, in connection with a notice issued by Mr. Darashah Dossabhoy, city magistrate of Surat, requiring Goolabdas Bhaidas to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 500, with a surety for the like amount, for keeping the peace with one Anupram Kirparam for a period of six months. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his reference, said that one Anupram Kirparam wrote a letter to an officer of the Police, in which he alleged that he was in fear of a breach of peace being committed by the accused Gulabdas. The Police officer made a report to the magistrate, who issued a notice to Gulabdas, calling upon him to furnish a security. The proceedings were at that stage transferred by the District Magistrate to Mr. Doderet, First class Magistrate, in which the present application was made. The main grounds were that the Magistrate's process did not satisfy the requirements of the law, and that the issue of process was not justifiable by any information before the Magistrate, and that the District Magistrate had no power to make an order of transfer. On the last two points, the Sessions Judge expressed no opinion, as he found that the City Magistrate had not followed the procedure laid down by law. He was of opinion that the proceedings and the process issued by the Magistrate ought to be quashed on that ground alone. The Magistrate did not make an order in writing setting forth the substance of the informa- received by him and no copy of such an order was served on the applicant along with the notice as required by section 115. Those defects, the Sessions Judge was of opinion made the notice of no avail,and it ought to be quashed. The Public Prosecutor had appeared in the matter and objected that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the application, because the order of the Magistrate was not final. The Sassions Judge had, however, the power under section 435 to call for the records of any inferior Criminal Court for the purpose of examining the correctness, legality or propriety of any order passed and the regularity of any proceedings.

Their lordships in disposing of the reference said: It appears that a full statement was given to the accused in the notice or copy under section 114 or 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; so that he knows what the information is to meet. After hearing the information on which the magistrate acted, we are unable to say that he had no jurisdiction under section 107 and we decline to interfere with his discretion which has been exercised after careful inquiries in regard to the preservation of the peace. The records and proceedings to be returned.

AT the ceremony in St. Peter's, the Pope looked pale, thin, and as if crushed under the weight of his mitre, but only in appearance, for the mitre was a facsimile in silk of the real one, and was admirably painted. Considering his age the Pope is in good health, and all is done to spare him fatigue. His very rings are light in weight. At the close of the ceremony the Pope felt no fatigue, and ate his frugal meal as usual. In the evening he received a few Cardinals, and then held a reception in the library near his apartment, showing with pleasure the bundle of telegrams and letters of felicitation which he had received. The illumination of the facade of St. Peter's was very mediocre, and among private houses only those of persons attached to the Vatican showed any lights.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—The Vienna Society of Artists is agreeably surprised by the number and quality of the English pictures that have been sent by English artists to the International Art Exhibition. For the first time since 1873 the Vienna public will be able to judge of the progress of English art, and satisfy its curiosity with regard to the works of the English masters. Professor Herkomer has sent his large picture. "The Firstborn," and the portrait of Mr. Archibald Forbes. Mr. Alma Tadema has sent "Fredegonde," Mr. Walter Crane two pictures in oil and six water-colours, Sir Frederic Leighton two allegorical pictures, Mr. W. Ouless the portrait of Cardinal Manning, and Mr. Orchardson "Master Baby." There are seventy-six pictures in oil, twenty-five water-colour drawings, seven sculptures, besides drawings, pastels, etchings, and photographs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releaves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle,

THE RAILWAY LINE AT KARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of this line was taken up by the people of Karwar more than once, and the demand for a railway line there was represented to all the Governors of Bombay from 1864 down to the present day. The history of the place is shortly this. The district of Kanara, of which the chief town is Karwar, was formerly included in the Madras Presidency. The Governor of Bombay in 1864 saw the beauty, convenience, and safety of the port of Karwar, and thought it highly advisable to have a railway line constructed there, and make it a chief port in the Bombay Presidency. This prospect moved him to action, and subsequently the district was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency. No sooner was this done than active steps were taken to change the then village into a grand city. Roads were constructed, offices were built, and shortly it was made the chief town in the district. Steamers touched at the port every week, which carried immense cargo directly to England. All the produce of the Ghats was exported from this port to England. The Government also at that time made it known that a railway line would be soon constructed between Hubli and Karwar, and the hopes of the people rose high. Traders rushed in from all quarters to settle in Karwar. Grand buildings were erected. Spacious godowns were built up, the fallen remains of which alone can be seen now. But all of a sudden it pleased the British Government to enter into a treaty with the Portuguese Government in 1879, of which one of the conditions was that the British should help the Portuguese Government to construct a railway line at Marmagoa. Sir Richard Temple who was the Governor of Bombay at the time bound himself by such a condition that a railway line at Karwar was afterwards thought to be an impossibility. This is as Lord Reay expressed it at Karwar in answer to the demands of the people of that place. But now the abovementioned treaty is barred by time and not binding, as the term for which it was entered into lapsed long ago. And the Bombay Government is under no constraint of renewing the old idea and put it into practice as soon as possible. Owing to the insecurity of allowing the goods belonging to a British subject, to pass through the Portuguese territories at the responsibility of none whatever, the necessity of opening a suitable British port is felt by all. Which port to open is the only question. I emphatically assert that any port more convenient than the port of Karwar it is impossible to find. Engineers were many times sent to survey and draw an outline of the railway line proposed to be constructed between Hubli and Karwar. It was also proposed to extend the Londa line up to the Karwar harbour. On the strongest grounds I say that the port of Karwar is the safest port in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Two hundred of the largest ships it is estimated can anchor there without any kind of inconvenience. The sea is bounded by three or four hills, which circumstance makes the harbour exceedingly safe. Besides, it is also true that the steamers from London can touch at Karwar two days earlier than the time they now take to arrive in Bombay. Thirdly, the convenience in constructing the line will speak forcibly in favour of the abovesaid port. Two lines were proposed, the one running between Hubli and Karwar, the other running from Londa to Karwar. The first would be ninety-six miles long, while the second will be exactly half of the first. The natural level of Londa or Hubli and Karwar is such that in my opinion the line can be constructed at a comparatively small expense. Lastly, I should like to state the important fact that every Governor of Bombay from the year 1864 has wondered how the enterprising British traders left such a beautiful port unused. One and all of them gave the people of Karwar clearly to understand that the Government will not lack behind in taking advantage of it. Even Mr. Crawford, the late Commissioner, some time ago, suggested the same place as the fittest port to be opened in case the treaty with thePortuguese Government came to an end. The opinion of such an able Commissioner should not be uncared for. Under these circumstances the proper authorities will not fail to consider the matter in earnest.

I hear that Colonel Lindsay, the traffic manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has recommended that a port in the Ratnagiri district should be opened. His scheme is to extend the Kolhapur State Railway line to Ratnagiri or some port in that district. He urges his scheme on the ground that the Kolhapur State pay the cost of that portion of the line, which falls in that territory. This if true is wrong. If he for a moment considers how the interests of trade would suffer by the realization of his scheme which itself will be a very costly one, he will at once see the inadequacy of the measure. A merchant from any of the Southern Mahratta districts, who wishes to transmit his goods to England, will have to defray the cost of railway carriage three or four times more than if the goods be carried by the line to Karwar. It is the same to them to send their goods to Bombay as to send them to the new port that will be opened in the Ratnagiri district as the charges of the carriage might be the same. Notwithstanding this the cost of the line to some port in the Ratnagiri district will not possibly be less than the sum that would be required to construct a railway line from Londa to Karwar. On the other hand, I think it will be far less. The next consideration is the safety of a port. Ratnagiri has a treacherous harbour, and none other in that district can claim to be safer than its chief one. It was found that in the rainy season the steamers could not anchor there; while the port at Karwar affords shelter to all those who put in any season of the year. The position of the lighthouse at Karwar is satisfactory, and the light is visible at a great distance. It is perfectly useless to recount all the arguments in favour of this port, when it has been admitted by all to be the finest port in the whole Presidency. I should say in short that it is most advisable to take immediate steps to extend the railway line to the harbour of Karwar either from Londa or from Hubli.—Yours, &c.,

Elphinstone College, March 28. N. W.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AT NASIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to be in a position to report that the sum of money required for the combined scheme of water-supply for Nasik and a bridge over the Godavari in the Nasik town has been collected, and that the works in question will be shortly commenced. The large number of Hindu pilgrims that visit Nasik as well as its inhabitants have hitherto suffered serious inconvenience from the want of a bridge connecting Panchvati with Nasik. Almost every year at least two dozen human beings and a large number of cattle die by drowning in trying to ford the river during the rains when the large traffic on the Bombay and Ajra Road comes to a standstill. The necessity of a bridge connecting the two places, which are held sacred by the Hindus and attract numerous people annually, and more especially during what the Hindus call the *Sinhast*—which recurs once in twelve years—has been sorely felt, and it is satisfactory to be informed that the construction of the bridge will now be commenced. It is also proposed to improve the water-supply of Nasik, which has been notoriously unwholesome and has made that town a hot-bed of cholera, by building a dam below the bridge to increase the quantity and chambers for filtration, and thus render the water of the Godavari, which the pilgrims visiting Nasik insist upon using purer. This joint scheme has been estimated to require Rs. 1,50,000. Out of this amount Rs. 25,000 will be paid by the Government of Bombay, Rs. 50,000 by the Nasik Municipality, Rs. 25,000 by the Nasik District Local Board, and the remaining amount of Rs. 50,000 has been collected through the exertions of Rao Bahadur C. M. Thatte, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, by private subscriptions. Half of this last amount has been subscribed by inhabitants of the Nasik District, and the other half has been subscribed in Bombay. Rao Bahadur C. M. Thatte has displayed great energy and perseverance in collecting the subscriptions, and has been ably assisted in Bombay by Mr. Chatoorbhuj Morarji, Mr. Asar Veerjee, and Mr. Khatau Veerjee. The large number of pilgrims visiting Nasik no less than the people of that town have reason to be grateful to the abovementioned gentlemen for their laudable exertions in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

Nasik, March 28. X.

MUNICIPAL FURNITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reporter is entirely wrong in reporting in your columns this morning that the Standing Committee sanctioned the grant of more than six thousand rupees, which the Municipal Commissioner had asked for in order to provide new pieces of costly and elegant furniture to the different departments in the new Municipal offices. The truth is that this fresh item of expenditure was not sanctioned by the Standing Committee, but after some discussion on the costliness and luxuriance of the scale on which the proposed new furniture was indented for—a discussion which your reporter simply ignores—the whole question was referred to a sub-committee for investigation and report, the same being composed of Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Shroff, and myself. I hope you will insert this correction in your valuable columns to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

March 29. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

THE prize-giving at the Rajkote Rajkumar College, which is one of the most important functions in the annals of Kathiawar, took place on Thursday last. The prizes were given away by General M. H. Nicolson, C.B., A. D. C. to the Queen, Commanding the Deesa District, who is on duty here. The prizes were to be distributed, some time ago, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief but as he did not visit the station, Mr. Waddington, the Principal of the college, availing of the opportunity offered by the visit of the General, requested him to preside at the prize-giving, which the gallant General readily complied with. The College hall was as usual nicely decorated, and the portraits of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, our beloved Sovereign, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, and his noble spouse, the late Political Officers of the province, and the Chiefs of Kathiawar, enhanced the good effect produced. Notwithstanding a dull season, the number of those assembled was large. General Nicolson accompanied by Mrs. Nicolson and Colonel Hancock, arrived a little after 4 p.m., and they were respectfully received by those assembled. When all were seated the Principal of the college opened the proceedings by thus addressing those assembled:—

General Nicolson, Colonel Hancock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I found it my duty last year to make some introductory remarks on the occasion of our annual distribution of prizes I felt that in the absence of the Principal of the college, Mr. Macnaghten, who had been so intimately connected with its history for so many years, there was little for me to say—except to give expression to our regret at Mr. Macnaghten's absence. On that occasion I did not anticipate that this year also a similar duty would fall to my lot, for we expected that before this time Mr. Macnaghten would have returned to India, and would have been here to-day to relieve me of a task which his long and intimate connection with the college rendered him far better qualified than I am to perform. But I regret to say that the state of his health has compelled him to be absent from a second speech-day, and in his absence, therefore, it devolves upon me for the second time to present a short account of the life of the college during the past year and to say a few words about the prizes which you, sir, have kindly consented to distribute. On this subject I shall not detain you long. But I cannot go on with my remarks on this head without first of all expressing to you, not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of all the Rajkumars, our very sincere thanks for the kindness which prompted you to accede so readily to my request to come here and preside on this occasion. You are aware, sir, that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief had promised to be present, but was unavoidably prevented from carrying out his intention; and we are more indebted to you for having consented to fill his place at so late an hour and at such short notice. And there is another reason for which we congratulate ourselves upon your presence, and that is because I cannot but regard it as specially fitting and appropriate that a distinguished officer of Her Majesty's Army should present for the first time the medal which has been founded to commemorate in this college, the death of a young officer, Lieutenant Gordon, under circumstances well known to you and to all present. I shall have occasion to refer to the medal again in its proper place, and I will now, therefore, go on to a brief summary of the year.

The numbers in the college are generally the first subject of remark. The list of classes at the end of September, 1892, showed a total of 41 students; and the list which is now before you, and which represents the classes as they stood at the end of our last academic year in September, 1893, shows exactly the same number. Of the names which appear in the list, six are at this present time no longer to be found on the college roll, but their places have been supplied by others, and it happens that at this moment there are exactly forty-one Kumars in Residence. The numbers therefore may be said at present to be fairly well maintained, and we are promised one or two more recruits within a short time.

In 1892, for the first time in the history of the college the Director of Public Instruction paid it a visit and conducted the annual examination; last year Mr. Oxenham, then acting Director, repeated the visit; and I hope that the Director's examination and report may now become an annual institution, desirable as it is on many grounds that this college should on its educational side, have the support and counsel of the highest educational authorities in the Presidency. On this subject I need not trouble you with facts and figures, but I may mention that a class has this year been started with the end in view of qualifying students for the Matriculation Examination at the Bombay University. A Drawing class was established in 1892 and a prize for drawing is given for this year. This year also a Voluntary Engineering class has been started, and proves more popular than extra classes are wont to be, at any rate in the public schools in my acquaintance. I must express my obligations here to my staff, and especially to my first Assistant, Mr. Manecklal Surti, who has been a member for the college staff for nearly twenty years. Mr. Manecklal, I regret to say, is very shortly going to leave us and retire on a well-earned pension, and I, therefore, very gladly take this opportunity of tendering to him my personal thanks for his support and co-operation during the time I have been associated with him. His previous services to the college for many years have been fully recognised by those who have preceded me, but I should wish to add to theirs my own recognition of his trustworthiness and devotion to his duties. Last year I had occasion to thank the officers of the 23rd Regiment for the hearty support which they had given to the college in all matters pertaining to the out-door life of the cricket field and parade ground, and it is again to-day no less a pleasure to me than a duty to thank them for the way in which they have always assisted us and to hope that they may long remain in Rajkote to join us in such pursuits in which I can assure them, that their aid would be always as warmly appreciated as it is heartily given. (Cheers.) Captain Phayre, Commanding the Cavalry in Rajkote, not only lends us the services of an excellent Drill master for the college squadron but kindly superintends the parades from time to time, and has always a welcome for the Kumars when they make their appearance within his lines to join in tent-pegging and other sports. On their behalf as well as my own I can do no less than assure him that his kindness is appreciated. The future careers, sir, of many Kumars who are not called upon at once or are never called upon to busy themselves with the administration of a State, have long been a matter of anxious consideration to those who have the welfare of the college at heart. There have been cases in which years of training have seemed to count for nothing when exposed to the after-influences which beset the young and the idle. On these I do not wish to dwell. But they cannot be ignored, and it is on this account that we welcome such a career as is offered by the Imperial Service Corps in Kathiawar to the cadets of the reigning families in the province. Two of the most promising of our Kumars who left the college last year, the sons of the Thakore of Virpur, by the kind offices of Captain Forbes, the Inspecting Officer, are going through a course of training with the corps at Jamnagar, and a promising young cricketer now in the college is destined for the Imperial Service Corps of the Maharaja of Bhownagar. I hope that as time goes on the Chiefs who support the corps in this province may find it possible to offer more opportunities to their young relatives of entering upon a useful and honorable career and one so congenial to the best traditions of their race. (Applause). If you will kindly turn, sir, to the list of prizes which you are to distribute, there will be found a few which call for some special remarks. In the first class, Kumar Shri Lakhubha of Jamnagar heads the list in the aggregate of marks obtained in all subjects, though in the special subject of proficiency in English composition he was beaten by Bawavala of Vadia. The Gondal prize, a very handsome prize of books, annually presented by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, therefore, falls to him as head of the first class for the year. He also gains the Fergusson gold medal, which is given to the Kumar who is adjudged to have taken most pains to speak English correctly. This I may mention was founded by the Maharaja of Bhownagar in memory of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson, and is one of the many memorials of his liberality and affection for the college which the Maharaja has bestowed upon it. The Idar prize of books, for which we are indebted to the Maharaja of Idar, is given for proficiency in English composition, and falls to Bawavala of Vadia, whom we all regret is not here to-day to receive it, as he has now left the college and is engaged in a tour through India with his friend and class-fellow Mulwaji of Kotda Sangani. In connection with Bawavala, though he is absent, I must not omit to express the acknowledgments of the college to him for a handsome marble fountain which he has presented on leaving, and which is destined to adorn the centre of the quadrangle. And in the hearts of his school-fellows I am sure that Bawavala has left a no less lasting memorial of himself. In the second class there was a hard struggle between Takhatsinghji of Mansa, and Sursinghji of Utelia, so close indeed that there is only the difference of a small fraction between the averages of their marks. A special extra prize has, therefore, been awarded to Sursinghji, and it is only fair to Dansinghji of Lakhanka also to mention that his average was only a single mark behind that of Sursinghji. In the third class, too, there was a close competition between Raningwala of Mendarda, Mansiavala of Mendarda, and Amarsinghji of Vankaneer. In the fourth class Joravarsinghji of Bhownagar was run close by Takhatsinghji of Khirasara. The Gordon silver medal for athletic, to which I have already referred, is to be presented this year for the first time. Speaking in this college hall last year, Sir Charles Ollivant did fuller justice than I can attempt to do to the splendid example set by Lieutenant Gordon of courage and forgetfulness of self. Speaking in the Memorial Institute a few months ago, H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid another tribute to Gordon's sacrifice to duty and acknowledged the way in which the Chiefs of Kathiawar had shown their appreciation of that sacrifice when they came forward so liberally in support of the movement to perpetuate his memory. Of the large sum then subscribed by the Chiefs and public of Kathiawar, nearly Rs. 16,000, the greater part was allotted to other memorials in this and other parts of the province. A monument has been erected on the scene of the encounter. A sculptured tablet, now being made in England, is to be placed in the wall of the Memorial Institute here in Rajkote. A large sum was set apart for investment for the benefit of the Agency Police, with whom Lt. Gordon was associated in Kathiawar; and two of whom shared his fate, as well as for other commendable purposes. But though this silver medal is only one out of the many memorials in Lt. Gordon's honor, I am inclined to think that there is no more appropriate way of commemorating him, or any way which he would himself have more appreciated, than the medal, the object of which is to encourage all manly sports and exercises among the young Rajput aristocracy in Kathiawar. I would ask you to believe, sir, that the task of deciding to which of the Kumars the medal should be awarded this year has not been an easy one. Dansinghji of Lakhanka, the most promising cricketer in the college, and Narsinhsingji of Rajpipla who is the best rider, were both strong competitors with Digvijaysinhji of Rajpipla, to whom the medal has been awarded as being what we should call the best all-round man. Dansinhji of Lakhanka gets the second prize which is annually given for athletic, and I hope he will profit by the Badminton Volume on cricket which is selected for the prize this year. There are two other prizes given this year for the first time; the prize for Drawing which falls to Vijaysinhji of Porebunder, and the Dajiraj-Amravala gold medal, the history of which requires a few words. It is founded in memory of two former students, Daji Raj, the late Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and Amra Vala of Bilkha, both of whom died within a few years of leaving the college. Both were students of high character and promise, and were widely regretted. But that which gives the medal its special value and interest in my opinion is the proof it offers of the lasting character of those bonds of fellowship in which the college has not seldom linked together those who have spent here some of the most important years of their lives. The list of those who have united together to found the medal in memory of the two friends, includes, as indeed it should, the names of their two brothers, the present Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan, and of Vala Naja Kala of Bilkha; but it includes also three others who were bound only by the ties of old companionship. Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, to whom the initiation of the project may be ascribed, the Raja of Loonawada, and the Shaik Sahib of Mangrol, have all united to perpetuate in this way the memory of their old college friends. The medal is given as a good conduct prize and is awarded by the votes of the boys themselves, and I think it may be said therefore that the boy who wins it is he who by his good temper, self-denial, and consideration for others has done most to win the esteem of his school-fellows. It falls to Kumar Gagubha of Lakhtar, and I should add that Kumar Sherzumakhanji of Junagadh was not far behind him. I fear, sir, that I have already detained you somewhat too long. I will say no more except to thank you once more very heartily for the trouble you have taken on our behalf. The Kumars have prepared some pieces of recitation in English and Gujrati to which I have to ask you to listen now, and afterwards to distribute the prizes on the table before you. (Loud Applause.)

After he had finished his speech, recitations from selected authors, such as Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Macaulay, Tennyson, Wordsworth, etc., were gone through by the following Kumars:—Lakhuba of Jamnagar, Takhatsinghji of Mansa, Dansinghji of Lakhanka, Digvijayasinghji of Rajpipla, Mansiawala of Mendarda, Keshrisinghji of Rajpara, Raningwala of Mendarda, Amarsinghji of Vankaneer, Jorawarsinghji of Bhownagar, Sher Juma Khanji of Junagad, Husein Yawar Khanji of Gidad, Mangalsinghji of Bhownagar, Jivansinghji of Wadhwan, and Ramsinghji of Virpur. Needless to say that all the Kumars senior and junior acquitted themselves of the task very creditably and to the complete satisfaction of those assembled as evidenced by their plaudits. Two pieces in Gujrati were gone through by the Kumars with exceptional excellence.

After the recitations were over, the General distributed prizes as follows, cordially shaking hands with the prize-winners:—Class I.—Kumar Shri Lakhubha of Jamnagar, Gondal Prize and Fergusson Gold Medal; Kumar Shri Bawavala of Vadia, Idar Prize.

Class II.—Kumar Shri Takhatsinghjee of Mansa, 2nd Class Prize. Kumar Shri Sursinghjee of Utelia, Extra 2nd Class Prize. Kumar Shri Dansinghji, of Lakhanka, 2nd Athletic Prize. Kumar Shri Vijaysinghji of Porbunder, Drawing Prize. Kumar Shri Digvijaysinghji of Rajpipla, Gordon Medal for Athletics. Class III.—Kumar Shri, Raningwala of Mendarda, 3rd Class Prize. Class IV.—Kumar Shri Joravarsinghji of Bhavnagar, 4th Class Prize. Class V.—Kumar Shri Bhavawala of Sanala, 5th Class Prize; Kumar Shri Gagubha of Lakhtar, Good Conduct Prize; Dajiraj Amra Wala, Gold Medal. Class VI.—Kumar Shri Mangalsinghji of Bhavnagar, 6th Class Prize.

After distributing the prizes the General thus addressed:—Sons of the Chiefs of Kathiawar.—After all that Mr. Waddington, the Principal of this college, has said to you, it would seem that there can be but little for me to add. Still, as I have had the honour of presenting your annual prizes to you to-day I would say a few words with them. The great success of the Rajkumar College calls for no remark, the foresight of its originator Colonel Keatinge, V.C., of gracious and of gallant memory, no eulogy from me, since you, my friends, by your presence here this day, and by the admirable recitations which you have given us, so amply testify to both. On the subject of education, also, you have doubtless heard a good deal now and again. So I need only ask you not to waste your time but to make the most of the advantages which through the establishment of this institution you are permitted to enjoy. Mr. Waddington has alluded to there being two classes of students in the college—one, those who will some day inherit power and position in the land; and the second, those who, though belonging to the best families in this country, will have to make their own way in life. To the first I would say, when you come into possession of your inheritances, try to be as disinterested as you can. Do not ask yourselves whether such and such a line of conduct will bring more gain, more glory to myself; but rather, how will it affect the ultimate welfare of those I am called upon to rule? Secondly, never choose a course of action simply because it is old and an established custom; or, on the other hand, adopt another, merely because it appears to be new and an untried one. Think your subjects through and through on their own merits, by the light of reason and common-sense, and, when you have arrived at a conclusion, act on it unflinchingly and irrespective of those around who, though ready to criticise, but not responsible, may never perhaps have given the subject a thought worthy of the name of thought at all. Thirdly, even when at the head of affairs you must, if you wish to manage them properly, be well up in all the details, more especially as you will not have passed through the lower grades of office yourself. Now, all this means almost incessant work at a time when the popular idea is that work is over and ease and enjoyment should begin; but only by such work shall you establish for yourself a true empire in the hearts of those who look to you as Chiefs. (Cheers.) Fourthly beware of litigation; after you have left the college should you unhappily have differences with other Chiefs try and settle them amicably amongst yourselves if you can. Do not go to law about them if you can help it. The law is a gigantic and intricate machine excellent for the institution and preservation of general order, but mischievous and costly for the furtherance of small ambitions and the settlement of trivial disputes. And now, to you who have no inheritances to expect I would say, "what matters it"?—All who have brains and courage and health can make a career for themselves. The profession of arms offers in a legitimate cause, as Mr Waddington has told you through the medium of the Imperial Service Troops and occasionally through the regular army the change of a life of honour and adventure to the daring and the strong. The Civil Service, the University of Bombay, the higher grades of the police,the medical profession—than which none is greater or more honourable—in fact the liberal professions generally, are open to all who have a head to learn and a heart to understand. But recollect that the highest dignity is that which is born of its own self-forgetfulness: the highest power you can win is the power to help a brother in distress. (Loud applause.) A tablet is about to be affixed to the walls of this building and a silver medal has this day been given to one of you, to commemorate the calm courage with which in the course of duty Lieutenant Gordon and his two brave followers met their death. A monument has also been erected through the courtesy of the Chiefs of Kathiawar at Karadia where they fell. These memorials are valuable as records of the appreciation which has been shown of a gallant deed and a gallant death. But I know well that they are not necessary to keep alive in the hearts of you, sons of the hereditary chieftans of the land, the memory of the where, the when, the *how* that Gordon died, (Subdued cheers and applause.) When the Genera had finished, the Kumars sang "God Save the Queen" accompanied on the piano by Kumar Shri Vijaysinghji of Porebunder—all standing. The distribution of flowers and cheers for the General and Mrs. Nicolson, and those assembled, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MISSIONARY PATROL.

THE following memorial has been sent in to Government:—

Respectfully Sheweth, That your memorialistts approach your Lordship, making an appeal in the name of that justice and generosity of the Government which are enshrined in the heart of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of this land and relied on by all peaceful citizens in the great Empire.

Your Lordship's memorialists are defenceless European women residing in a street, viz., Khursetji Sukhlaji Street, situated without the Fort of Bombay, where they have resided for the last thirty years, and during that time have never been reported to Government.

Recently your Lordship's petitioners have been subjected to great annoyance and injury by some missionaries and their agents, who have determined to drive them out from their present dwellings. They are informed that the said missionaries approached your Lordship's Government with an appeal to remove your petitioners from the said street; but having failed in their object, they have now assumed *quasi*-police duties in patrolling the street from 7 p.m. till 3 a.m. near their houses, and knocking at the doors and windows for the purpose of annoying them. This annoyance is also inflicted on persons passing through the street during the hours named.

Some time ago your petitioners were driven out of the said street by a police order and reluctantly spread themselves all over the town, whereupon they were assailed from every quarter. Your memorialists are informed that the citizens of Bombay appealed to Government with a view to remove the petitioners who were thus scattered about from their midst, and your Excellency in Council then directed the police authorities to segregate them in Khursetji Sukhlaji Street in the interest of the public of Bombay, and in obedience to that mandate they returned to the street they now occupy.

Your petitioners respectfully beg to point out that no one complained against their segregation in the said street except the missionaries, who have made a law for themselves and are endeavouring to force it by inflicting annoyance upon petitioners. Your memorialists submit that the missionaries are at perfect liberty to preach morality and to practise it, but they ought not to interfere with and insult your petitioners by illegal interference; such interference being calculated to distrub the peace and lead to reprisals and to rioting.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the persons who are now performing voluntary and illegal police duties at night in Khursetji Sukhlaji Street may be warned to desist from their practice of inflicting annoyance on peaceable citizens, and that they be informed that the ordinary laws being sufficient to preserve both peace and morality, their interference with the private rights of citizens will render them liable to be apprehended for inciting to disturbance.

And your petitioners in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(SD.) SARA KAMEOSKI and 27 others.

Khursetji Sukhlaji Street, March 27.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th March, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	191	2	278
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	13,73,686	38,96,348	47,840	53,17,874
Total for 11 weeks..	15,15,686	42,16,348	51,840	57,[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	1,57,728	3,87,649	7,606	5,52,983
Per mile of Ry do.	94	232	4	330
Total to corresponding date do.	14,77,247	39,68,211	57,585	55,03,043

Decrease for the week...............Rs. 86,983
Increase to date 2,80,831

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 17th March, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,730	49,043	...	8,313	...	18,786
Goods	66,071	60,672	5,399	...	1,04,331	..
Other earnings	2,811	4,888	..	2,077	...	20,422
Total for week	1,09,612	1,14,603	...	4,991	...	...
Aggregate ..	12,95,717	12,30,594	..	...	65,123	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th March, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total ..	1,81,114	6,15,990	5,305	8,02,409
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	9,73,642

Decrease .... Rs. 1,71,233

THE Reverend Father Sauret, a Professor in the Colonial College at Pondicherry, was drowned on Monday morning while bathing in the Grand Etang d'Oossoodou, which is situated about five miles from Pondicherry. It appears that Father Sauret, accompanied by the Reverend Tesson went out early in the morning on a shooting excursion in the neighbourhood of Ooshtery, and that on their return they indulged in a bath in the tank. It would seem that the spot which the Reverend Fathers selected had a clayey bottom and that all of a sudden Father Sauret, who was in a deep part of the water, was unable to extricate himself from the mud. The body was only recovered some hours after the accident. A coroner's inquest was held the same day, after which the body was brought into Pondicherry and buried in the compound of the Mission Etrangeres, H. E. the Governor, the whole of the clergy and the chief officials and residents of the station being present at the funeral. Father Sauret was only 23 years of age having quite lately joined the Mission.

THE East Indian Railway, whose station at Thanesar, in the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Section will necessarily have to be carefully watched, says the local paper, is deputing two of its medical officers to inspect the arrangements at the fair. The Civil Surgeon of Umballa will also visit the locality, an Assistant Surgeon and a hospital assistant have been placed on special duty to afford medical relief on the spot while the fair lasts, and two native Extra Assistant Commissioners have had under their control the management, accommodation, etc., of the assembling pilgrims. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa will also, of course, pay Thanesar a visit.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

For all Court ceremonials the Duchess of Fife has a great distaste. Her babies are her greatest pleasure.

What (asks Mr. Labouchere in 'Truth') is the party under Lord Rosebery to call itself? Roseberyites is a jaw-splitting word. Possibly "Primroses" would best meet the situation.

As a host Lord Rosebery has the reputation of giving the finest dinners quite regal in their quality and served in the most sumptuous state. It is said that he keeps nineteen horses, and has a fresh one in his carriage every time he goes out.

No less than three marriages, says the "Westminster Gazette" have just been declared 'off.' That of Lord Romilly and Miss Grey Egerton; of Sir Edward Sebright and Miss Frances Grant; and of Mr. Thynne and Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower.

Those who are fond of coincidence will like to be reminded that Mr. Gladstone made his speech on the introduction of the Irish Church Bill on the same day twenty-five years ago that he delivered his last speech as a Minister of the Crown.

We understand says, the "Daily News" that before resigning the Premiership Mr. Gladstone offered a peerage to Mr. Armistead, but that the offer was respectfully declined. The strong attachment between the late Premier and the former member for Dundee is part of contemporary political history.

Apropos of the fascinations of golf, I heard the other day, says a writer in 'Truth' of a Scotsman, a retired minister of the kirk, who was deploring the tendency of the game to become a ruling passion, and also to induce bad language. 'In fact,' he said, "I had to give it up for that reason. Give up golf? exclaimed his friend. "No, said his reverence, the meenistry.

A curious advertisement appears in a London paper. It comes from a "gentleman who is under covenant to leave his house, near Wimbledon, precisely as he found it,' and who it is added in explanation, desire "20,000 healthy fleas by the middle of March." the terms being "cash on delivery." Offers from the seaside are solicited.

The Shah of Persia, in his diary, which Professor Vambery contributes to the new number of the 'Nineteenth Century,' gives the following account of Lord Rosebery:—'This nobleman is a Liberal, and belongs to the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, which is the Opposition to the present men in government. Lord Rosebery is a comparatively young man, of middle size and of a handsome face; he has neither beard nor moustachios.'

Divorce dinner parties have been frequent in Paris this season. The cards of invitation mention that they (the persons to whom they are addressed) are asked to celebrate the happy liberation of the person sending them from an unsuitable marriage. The divorce law is killing society in Paris. No woman with a husband worth keeping can now endure the idea of letting another person of her sex who is at all attractive speak to him. It is 'Truth's Paris correspondent who makes this cynical utterance.

A story reaches us that while the Queen's Drawing Room was going on Mr. Gladstone was spending the time in a well-known second-hand bookseller's shop buying translations of Horace. It is said that he informed the dealer in literature that it was his intention to devote the remaining years of his life to translating Horace.

The magnificent quality of Mr. Gladstone's voice seems to have grown with age, or perhaps to have been acquired by the practice, of which no man ever had more. The reporters in 1833 can only say that "Mr. Gladstone made a few remarks which were inaudible in the gallery."

Lord Rosebery would not be the first Prime Minister who had owned the first favourite for the Derby, and we 'Sporting Times' hope that he will not be the last. We turn it will not be taken as an omen heralding the defeat of Ladas when we mention that the Derby has never been won by a man who was First Minister of the Crown at the time, though Lord Derby was very near it in 1858, when Toxophilite started at 100 to 30 and was beaten by a length by Beadsman. Lord Palmerston ran a fairly good horse called Baldwin for the Derby of 1863, won by Macaroni, since which date no Prime Minister or ex-Prime Minister has been represented in the race.

During the last seven years the World's Women's Christian Temperrnce Union has been preparing what is described as a monster polyglot petition against the traffic in alcohol, opium, and against legalised vice to be presented to all the Governments of the world. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have been appointed as the deputation to convey this petition to the different Governments. The petition now bears over two million signatures, and with the attestation of certain great societies, not less than three millions. According to the forthcoming number of the 'Review of the Churches,' Dr Lunn has been requested by these ladies to organise a demonstration round the world. With this purpose in view a steamer is to be immediately chartered and a party of 100 will be organised to accompany Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard.

It may interest those who are not millionaries to hear words of consolation from the pen of one. Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes that he does not see how the daily life of the millionaire differs much from the life of men without millions. He works just as hard as his poorest neighbour. The millionaire is the cheapest man in the community. He works like a slave, and all he asks of the community in return is his board and clothes. He may be happy in possession of millions, but still his enjoyments, and even his powers, are limited. He cannot have more than he consumes. He can eat only one dinner, wear only one suit of clothes at a time, travel only in the same parts of the world as the poorest sailor, see the same plays as those obliged to sit in the gallery, read the same books as the humblest clerk.

The 'Times' Paris correspondent writes:—The great success of M. Edouard Zeldenrust, the distinguished pianist, during the last month in Paris, seems worth mention, not merely because he is to go to London before returning to Holland, but because it is very unusual in Paris. where musical taste is so well educated and therefore so exacting, to see a man attain a position of eminence in so short a time. Two months ago this Dutch pianist was not known in Paris. Now, after his concerts at the Pleyed Hall and his constant appearance in Paris salons, he is distinguished, and people couple his name with that of Paderewski. This fact is worth recording, since Paris is always in musical matters so conservative and judicious.

Lord Rosebery became Premier at an earlier age than any of the ten Prime Ministers of the Queen's reign except one. Lord Rosebery is almost the same age as Sir Robert Peel when he first became Premier in 1834, both being nearly forty seven. Here is the age of the ten Premiers when they severally became Prime Minister for the first time:—Lord Melbourne 55, Sir Robert Peel 46, Lord John Russell 54, Lord Derby 53, Lord Aberdeen 68, Lord Palmerston 71, Mr. Disraeli 63, Mr. Gladstone 59, Lord Salisbury 55, Lord Rosebery 46. From which it may be inferred that the most probable age for a man to become First Minister of the Crown is in his sixth decade, and that he is, on the whole, more likely to attain the honour after he is sixty than before he is fifty.

THE recent death of Lord Belhaven has led to legal difficulties in regard to feuing on Wishaw estate, and unless these are removed at an early date, the progress and prosperity of Wishaw and district are likely to be seriously checked. There being no direct heir, it became necessary, on Lord Belhaven's death, to place the estate under the charge of a judicial factor, until such time as the new Lord Belhaven would prove his title and enter into possession. The Court of Session recently appointed Mr. Ralph Dundas, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh, as judicial factor. It seems, however, that he has no power to complete a title or to grant feus, the estate being entailed. With that power lacking, no ground can in the meantime be got for building purposes on any part of the estate. The growth of Wishaw will thus be arrested in an important direction, unless the judicial factor can obtain authority from the Court to complete a title and to grant feus. The most serious aspect of the matter is the deadlock in regard to feuing for buildings still in prospect. Amongst the buildings that were being arranged for at the time of Lord Belhaven's death was a large sewing machine factory, which was to be erected near the Central Station by Messrs. M. Arthur & Co., Glasgow, and which, if gone on with, will give employment to several hundreds of girls. It is now rumoured that, because of the feuing difficulty, the promoters of the factory have been induced to transfer their attention to a site in the burgh of Mother-well. Chiefly in consequence of the requirements of the proposed factory, Mr. Ralph Dundas, the judicial factor, has applied to the Court of Session for power to complete a title and to grant feus on the estate. Lord Low has had the case under consideration, and has intimated his opinion that the powers asked by the judicial factor should be granted, but that before doing so he thought some intimation should be made. He has accordingly issued an interlocutor appointing a petition to be intimated upon the walls and in the minute-book of the Court for eight days. So soon as these days expire, the petition will be put on the roll for the necessary authority.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Quantock, 2,193 tons, Captain J C Main, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th March), via coast ports, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain Crovic, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Major and Mrs Tydew child and nurse, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 993 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola Bin Manssoor, Mr Yacoob bin Hussan, Mr Aga M J Mowla, Mr Abdoola, and 67 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 202 cases opium, 11 horses and the following passengers:—Hon Lieut and Mrs Keane and 5 children, Rev T Dowling, Mr A Rowland, Mr G Price, and 13 others, and 229 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C of Wakefield	1937	Townsend	Hamburg	31-3	Bombay Co
B	Silverton	1723	Tonkin	Antwerp	30-3	K Nixon & Co
D	Haxby	2252	Brown	Hamburgh	6-4	J Mackintosh
E	Lindisfarne	1944	Andreso	China	30-3	Tata & Co
F	City of Perth	2305	Swan	Liverpool	3-4	Sir C Forbes
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Jedda		H C Joosub
H&J	Breckfield	1988	Ferguson	Trieste		W&A Graham
L	Kaveri		Nacoda	Mangalore		Shepherd & Co
N	Leven	1507	Stelis	Barcelona		J Mackintosh &Co
O	Dragoman	1785	Godwin	Marseilles	31-3	K Nixon & Co
P	Kelburn	2116	Valder	Not fixed		
Q	Metapedia	1454	Hansford	Nazaire	30-3	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Manadi	547	Adum		30-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3174	Stewart	London	7-4	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	3-4	Graham & Co
3	Stura	1416	Negri	China		C Borboro
5	Rosetta	2039		China	5-4	P & O Co
4	Iran	2317	Jennings	Antwerp		E Bates & Co
6	Kt Companion	2513	William	Hamburgh		K Nixon &Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	A J Balfour	2227	Spinel	Dunkirk	30-3	K Nixon & Co
12	Quantoch	2193	Main	Dunkirk	30-3	J Morrison & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Gillet	Bhownagur	30-3	M Vadilal
16	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Hull	3-4	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Madura (s)	Collins	Calcutta, March 4.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, March 16.
	Tresco (s)	Browne	London via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Juba (s)	Pidcock	Zanzibar.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Rangoon.
	Ramillies (s)	Richards	Trieste, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Quantock (s)	Main	Dunkirk.
	Baghdad (s)	Croix	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Queen of Scots, for Amsterdam.
" City of Perth, for Karachi and Liverpool.
" Stura, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel	Commander	From
25	Maharani s	Eliot	Rangoon, March 19.
	Brindisi s	Speck	Colombo, March 20.
	Mira s	Chandler	Liverpool, Feb 21.

DEPARTURE.

March 25.—Steamer Palamcotta.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel	From
26	Lindula s	London.
	Manora s	London.
	Rajpootana s	Calcutta.
27	Huzara s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Porter, Captain, 24th Ms Infy, on leave, from Bangalore.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, R Scots Fusirs, on leave from Sialkote

MARCH 29.

Milne, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ma, [illegible] leave, from Aurrungabad.
Holyoake, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on transfer, from Mhow.
Antill, Capt on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hilliard, Lt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Ecelis, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Bde, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Lockhart Clerke, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.
McNeale, Lt-Col, 8th Bengal Cavy, on leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March 1894.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at their respective Head Quarters to-day as follows:—
N. 1 Company, Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p m.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m.
2. The Company drill portion of the examination for proficiency certificates will take place on the general parade ground at 7 a.m. to-morrow. Members of the Class will parade at the New Municipal Offices at 6-45 a.m. Dress: Drill order with arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade for the annual Inspection on Saturday next the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. All Members are requested to attend or obtain leave of absence. Khaki helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday, next the 31st instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m

2. Candidates for Proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m., on Saturday the 31st instant at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Khaki helmets, arms and accoutrements.

3. Members are particularly requested to complete their class-firing before the 31st instant, as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

4. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to A Company will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Thursday morning next the 5th Proximo.

5. There will be a meeting of D Company at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, immediately after the inspection parade on Saturday next the 31st instant.

6. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volrs:—Volr B Gomes, D Company from 29th March to 5th April 1894, Volr J Selwyn, D Company, from 29th March to 5th April 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

2. Members are requested to send their entries for the Chart and Compass Competition as early as possible to Lieut H S Symons from whom a Copy of the Prospectus will be obtainable.

The Competition will take place at the end of the week.

3. Members in possession of Carbines are requested to return the same with buckets to Head-Quarters without delay. Competitors for the "Scout Contest" will have them re-issued later.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Poona Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 10 at Nagpur. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Jacobabad, Deesa, Surat and Poona, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Poona, Surat and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Surat and the lowest 58° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency and at Nagpur, Neemuch and Allahabad. About three quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore and light showers at Aurangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy at Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Poona and Bombay, and local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are to be expected. The isobars indicate slightly unsettled weather conditions on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Calicut.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 29.)

MILITARY DEPATMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major A A Pearson I S C Comdt 24th Baluchistan Regt for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col W H Lyster, I S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major J W Wray, I S C six months medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India:—Lieut Col M James I S C on vacating regimental command.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut F W Wodehouse, acting Fourth Assist Resident, Aden, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden vice Mr L P Walsh.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Honble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, furlough for six months.

Azam Govind Daji Bidwai, acting Head Karkun of taluka Pachora in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Balkrishna Abaji Darp, acting Head Karkun of taluka Jamner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, Sub-Divisional Mate in the Shikarpur Dist to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Crminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Commdg Officers for the time being of the Devlali and Malegaon Cantonments to be Magistrates of the first class within the limits of those Cantonments respectively.

Azam Fattehchand valad Ramdas, acting Head Munshi of the Kashmor Taluka in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Ramkrishna Vinayak Pradhan, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr J F DeJoss, Supt of Panchgani and Second Class Magte in the district of Satara, with Jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV, 1890.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Balvant Vishnu Bhide, B A, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, during the absence of Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayan Sane, B A, or pending further orders.

Mr V A Sohoni and Rao Saheb M W Kirtane respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur Sub-Division, on the 5th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vishnu Mahadev Tilak to act as Extra Assist Conver of Forests, fourth grade, during the absence of Mr J H Clabby, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of the vacancy:—Mr R Giles to be Depy Commr and Dist Registrar Thar and Parkar, vice Mr H E Watson, deceased, continuing to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Shikarpur, and Dist Registrar, Shikarpur; Mr C E S Steele to be Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr Giles, promoted, continuing to act as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar; and Mr H C Mules to be Head Assist Collr on the Sind Commission vice Mr Steele, promoted.

Mr. R Lambert, Assist Collr Hyderabad, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr W F D Fisher, Assist Conr of Forests, second grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave of absence for one month allowed to him.

Mr J Fairlie Muir, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Choithram Girdhardas acted as Depy Collr sixth grade, with effect from the date of taking charge until relieved.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major F F MacCartie, M B, B Ch (Dublin), is allowed furlough for eight months.

Miss A W Jagannadha, L R C P & S (Ed), House Surgn, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is allowed an extension by two months of the leave without pay for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P J Fitzgibbon to act as Ex Engr, Poona Dist, as a temporary measure, vice Mr E K Reinold.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—Mr T W DeWinton, to be Ex Engr, second grade, permanent; Mr G K Apte, B A, L C E, to be Ex Engr, third grade, permanent; Messrs H J Landon and P J Fitzgibbon, to be Ex Engrs, third grade, temporary; and Messrs P K Chitale, L C E, and E O Mawson, to be Assist Engrs, first grade, permanent.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Rustam Barjorji Paymaster, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ratanji Dossabhoy Master, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat District.

PROVINCIAL. GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*)

Mr J C Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for one month.

Mr J Macpherson, Magte and Collr, Piliphit, furlough out of India for six months and fifteen days.

Mr L A S Porter, Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for one day, in extension.

Surg-Capt G H Fink, Civil Surg, Bijnor, furlough out of India for nine months.

Surg-Capt L J Pisani, Civil Surg, Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days.

Mr A E Gough, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahbad, to be in charge of the current duties of the Office of Director of Public Instruction, N-W P and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr J C Nesfield or until further orders.

Dr G F W Thibaut, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College Allahbad, to be in charge of the current duties of the Office of Principal, Muir Central College, Allahahad, during the absence on other duty of Mr A E Gough or until further orders.

Surg-Maj T H Sweeny, Civil Surg, Benares, to hold visiting medical charge of the Jaunpur district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Dr L J Pisani or until further orders.

Mr W Tudball Jt-Magte, Aligarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Pilibhit during Mr J Macpherson's absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr Elliot Kaye to be an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd (probationary) grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad District.

Mr T R Wyer, Dist and Sess Judge, Fyzabad to officiate as Magte and Collr, Meerut.

Mr D F Addis, Magte and Collr, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Hardoi.

Mr P U Allen Jt-Magte, Meerut to officiate as Magte and Collr, Muzaffarnagar.

Mr H R C Hailey, Asst Commr, from Sitapur to Garhwal as a temporary measure.

Colonel T R Cowie, Dist and Sess Judge, from Hardoi to Fyzabad.

Mr H R Warner Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Benares to Fyzabad.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—3012 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers and 169 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Hispania s—123 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 150 bales hemp, V Soonderjee; 4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 44 bale wool, M Lalljee; 2025 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—139 cwts tortoise shell, C Dwarkadass; 46 bale hides and 44 bales cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bombay s—10,800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1005 cw myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—200 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 1300 cw groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 2001 cwts linseed Owen and Okell; 4000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Silverton s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Samoa s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1000 cw linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 880 cwts linseed, and 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Westmeath s—250 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers 4002 cw rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAMBURG.

Haxby s—10 bags country medicine, Bower and Kraus 8000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

Kt Companion s—1100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 2000 cw linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 136 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

City of Wakefield s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 myrabollams, and cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

A J Balfour s—1,200 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Quantock s—4,001 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Southern Cross s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2, cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2,008 cwts linseed, 7,800 cwts groundnuts, 500 cw teelseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 cw almonds, Kahn and Kahn.

Kilburn s—999 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 3,214 c nigerseed, 2,161 cwts mowraseed, and 12,496 cwts teelse Ralli Brothers.

Dragoman s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 14,695 c teelseed, 6,160 cwts castorseed, and 4,821 cwts linse Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 ba cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Ramillies s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Breckfield s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ramillies s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—77 cwts sharkfins, M Nuthoo; 254 cwts sharkf and 8 cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.

Lindesfarne s—27 chests opium, T Hakimchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lindesfarne s—15 chests opium, B Manalal; 17 chests opiu R Gootiram; 70 bales twist, B Calanbhoy.

Rosetta s—41 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 60 b twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 325 bales twist, E J A ham.

FOR KOBE.

Lindesfarne s—20 bales twist, B Calanbhoy; 100 bales cot Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lindesfarne s—300 bales cotton, L Harjiwandas; 250 b cotton, Tata and Co; 10 bales twist, B Calanbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Booldana s—423 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
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Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
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FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.
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FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
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DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
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PREPARED BY
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VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.»
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

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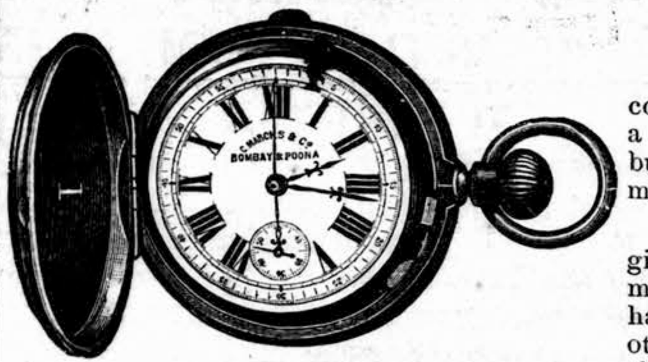

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Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
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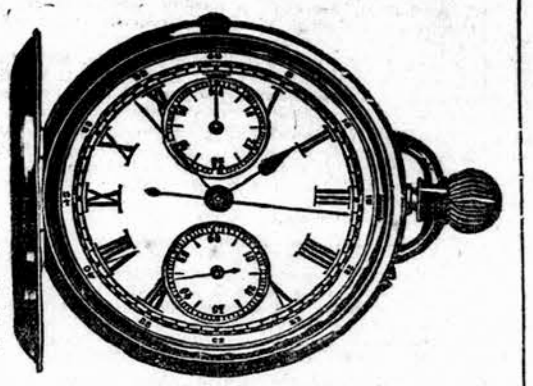

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
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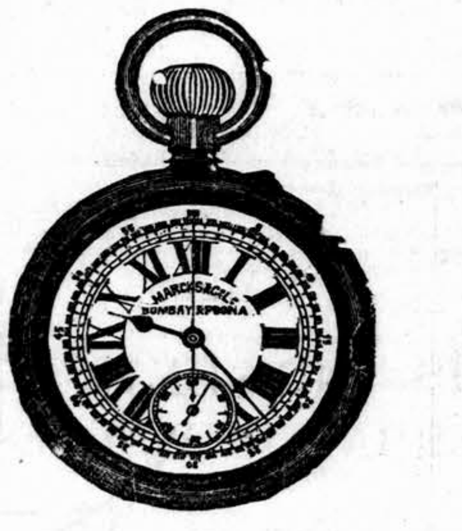
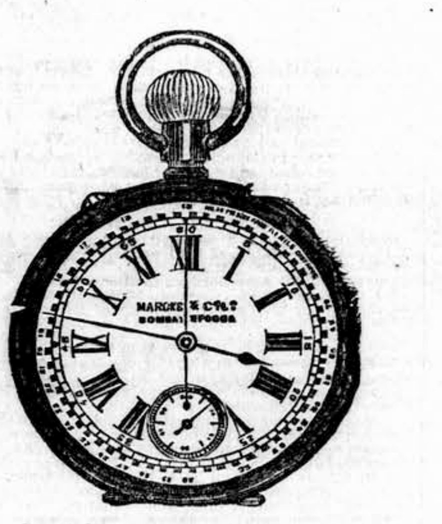


Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

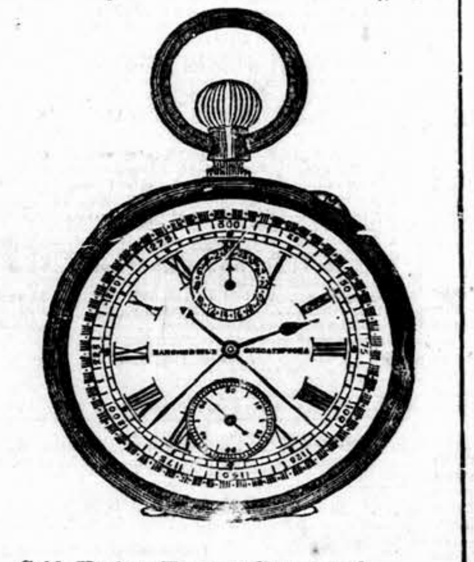
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse.
A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 350



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



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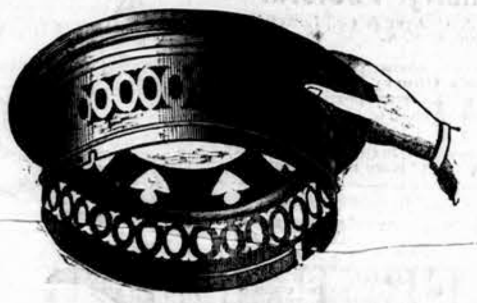

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"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."
"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY"—
TREZUKA:
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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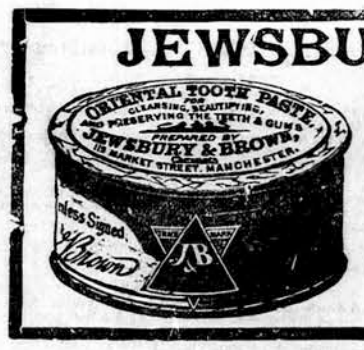

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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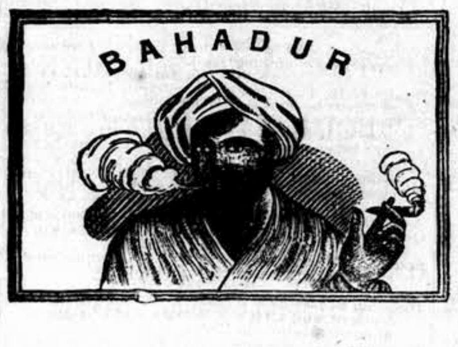

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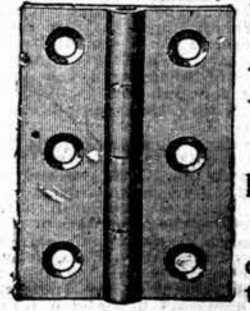

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